PENNSYLVANIA WAR HISTORY COMMISSION
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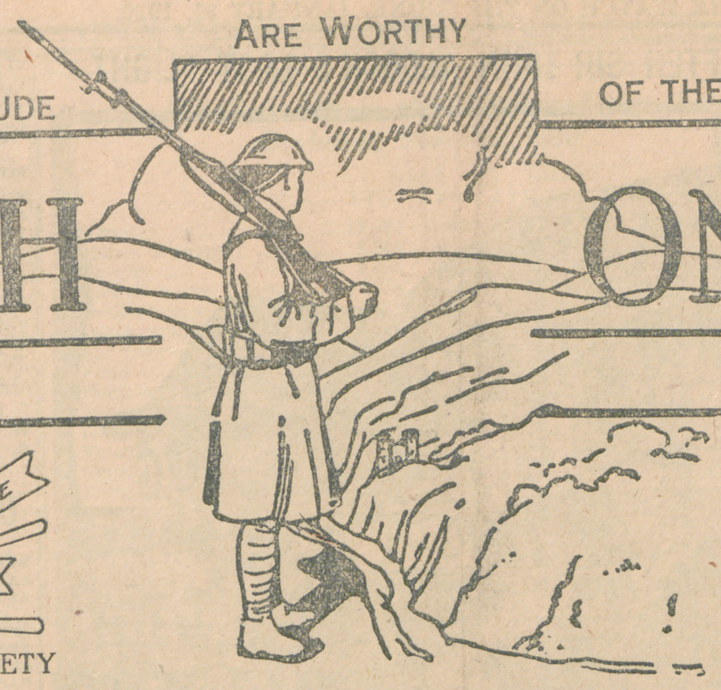
"YOUR RESOLUTION AND FORTITUDE ARE WORTHY OF THE BEST TRADITIONS OF THE AMERICAN ARMY"

THE WATCH ON THE RHINE



THE THIRD (MARNE) DIVISION

SOMME DEFENSIVE · CHATEAU THIERRY SECTOR · AISNE DEFENSIVE · CHAMPAGNE-MARNE DEFENSIVE

ST. MIHIEL OFFENSIVE · 1ST ARMY SECTOR · MEUSE-ARGONNE · AISNE-MARNE OFFENSIVE

(THE OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE SOCIETY OF THE THIRD (*Regular*) DIVISION)

VOL. I. LITTLE ROCK, ARK., JANUARY 31, 1920. NO. 9.

CAMPAIGN FOR RECRUITS NOW IN FULL SWING

But Parties Are Working Under Difficulties Because Their Territory Is Allocated To Other Camps.

As a part of the general plans of the War Department to enlist 75,000 men for the army during the months of January, February and March, the campaign of the Third Division throughout the States in this section of the country continues.

A total of fifty-two recruits were signed up for the Third Division last week, and up to Wednesday evening of this week twenty-one more had joined. This number is not quite as high as the goal that the recruiting parties have aimed at, but as the campaign gains more momentum and breaks down the wall of public indifference, much more satisfactory results can be expected.

One of the difficulties that the Third Division recruiting parties have had to face is that some of them are having to work in territory that has been allocated to some other division. Oklahoma, for instance, is being covered by the Second Division. In spite of this, however, the party that worked there during last week secured fourteen recruits for the Third Division. Missouri is allocated to the Fourth Division, but the campaigners from the Third Division are making headway there.

The middle of the week Captain John S. Madden, Seventh Infantry, went to New Orleans to conduct the publicity work for the recruiting party that is at work there. About the same time First Lt. F. M. Brady and First Lt. Macey Dill, Ninth Machine Gun Battalion, reported back from New Orleans for recruiting instructions, returning to New Orleans on Thursday..

A detail under Capt. Lara P. Good of the Seventh Infantry, consisting of five men from that regiment, were transferred from Dallas, Texas, to New Orleans for temporary recruiting duty there.

The first half of the week Capt. C. F. Talbot, Capt. T. H. Reagan and Second Lt. C. F. Scheibner reported back to the Third Division from their recruiting duties at Jackson, Miss., and after receiving further instructions, retured on Thursday.

On Tuesday Major N. E. Callen, First Lt. J. C. Blizzard, Band Leader James B. Prewitt, and Sgt. Benjamin H. Robbins, all of the Fourth Infantry, went to Kansas City to assist in the recruiting work being carried on there.

Colonel S. B. Philpot, the Third Division recruiting officer, is making flying trips to the different campaign centers in order to get the publicity work started in the proper way and get the public in a receptive mood for the recruiting parties. On Wednesday Colonel Philpot left for Clarksville, Tenn., to make some speeches on Thursday, going from there to St. Louis to give things a boost on Friday.

ATTEND MATINEE.

Monday afternoon was the date of a treat for ten patients of the Camp Hospital, who were taken to the Majestic Theater at Little Rock as guests of the management. The personnel of the party was made up of patients who have been confined to the hospital for many weeks, and have not had opportunity to see a show of this nature. Immediately upon the conclusion of the performance the party returned to camp, arriving in time for supper and the musical entertainment at the Red Cross Convalescent House in the evening.

REGARDS TO 10TH.

Miss Josephine Frederickson, formerly "Y" worker with the 10th F. A., at Kruft, Germany, and now at Seven Gables, Swarthmore, Penn., sends her love and best regards to all members of the 10th, and wishes to hear from them.

Army Plans to Send Horsemen to Europe

Efforts are to be made by the United States Army to train and properly mount a team of horsemen to represent the United States at the International Horse Show in London, England, in June, 1920, and in the Olympic Games at Antwerp, Belgium, during the fall of 1920. Great care will be used in the selection of horsemen, and even greater care, if possible, in the choosing of mounts.

Letters were recently sent to all department commanders by the secretary of war requesting that all officers and their mounts entered for the international events be assembled at a central point about March 1, 1920. The commanding officer of each mounted organization of the army is to name the best horsemen in his command and the best mounts in his stables, either government owned or private animals. Any horses entered in the competitions, whether they are public property or privately owned, are to be considered "team horses," and may be assigned to the use of any member of the team.

Government horses taking part in the events, if they display marked ability in jumping, will be retained by the team, and upon their return to the United States will be sent to the Cavalry School for further training and held there to be available for use in future competitions of like nature, in this country and abroad.

Certain requirements are laid down in the circular letter of the secretary of war to the department commanders. Only horses that can clear a height of five feet are to be considered, or those consistently jumping four feet six inches with a tip. Horses that bolt or rush the jumps will not be considered eligible for the events. Commanding officers of mounted organizations art to select officers who, in the opinion of the commanding officer, show marked ability in horsemanship to try out the horses for the competitions.

Tryouts over selected jumps are to be held two or three times each week until the very best horses and horsemen in the various mounted organizations have been brought to the fore by process of elimination. When this has been done, entrants will be sent to the central assembling point.

Few Patients Now Remain in Europe

The return of soldier patients from hospitals in France and Germany is drawing near a close. A total of 1,397 were received at Hoboken from overseas from November 1 to 20. This leaves only 156 hospital patients in France and 568 in Germany. During the same period 1,604 patients were transferred to the various general hospitals in this country. On November 21 there were in general hospitals and the Port of Embarkation, Hoboken, 17,210 patients, with 3,112 empty beds.

With the last report from General Hospital No. 43 at Hampton, Va., showing only 476 neuropsychiatric cases remaining, the Medical Department is beginning to see the time draw near when practically all such cases arising from the war will be cured. This hospital has demonstrated what can be done in the Army with the most modern care and treatment of insane. It has been conducted to remove all resemblance of a place of confinement and special effort has been made to treat cases on the open ward plan. As far as possible all features have been removed which might tend to make the hospital resemble a custodial institution, such as is often found in large institutions for the care of these cases.

FAVORS UNIVERSAL SERVICE.

On January 26 the Senate Committee on Military Affairs cast a vote of nine to five in favor of providing for compulsory military training for boys between the ages of 18 and 21, inclusive.

MARNEMEN AT COBLENZ ARE PLANNING SOCIETY BRANCH

Two Hundred and Fifty Ex-Members of Third Division Hold Big Fest and Recall Days in France; Colonels Sladen and Stone Speak.

That the ex-members of the Third Division who served with it through the campaigns of the Marne, St. Mihiel or the Meuse-Argonne, and who, after the Division moved into its area on the Rhine in December a year ago, were transferred to some other outfit of the Army of Occupation or who re-enlisted to remain overseas for a longer period, have not lost the stick-together spirit that was taught them is evidenced by the activities of the 300 or more Marnemen who still remain in Germany.

Plans are under way for the organization at Coblenz of a chapter of the Society of the Third Dovision to be known as the A. F. in G. Branch, and a request has been made for a charter for this overseas chapter.

The first meeting of the A. F. in G. Marnemen was held at the Salvation Army Club Rooms in Ehrenbreitstein on December 12th, after the Army newspaper, "The Amaroc News," had published in its columns an announcement of the intention to organize a branch of the Society of the Third Division among the men of the A. F. in G., and a hundred or more former members of the Division gathered there to meet and greet their old comrades.

A committee of five was appointed to make further arrangements for the organization of the overseas chapter, and there were talks by several of the former officers of the Marne Division.

A second get-together meeting was held at Festhalle, in Coblenz, on December 19th, with a larger attendance, and plans for a big meeting on New Year's eve in the nature of a banquet and smoker were discussed.

On New Year's eve over 250 former Third Division men appeared at the Traube Hotel in Coblenz for one of the biggest banquets that ever graced a table in the history of the A. F. in G.

The meeting was called to order at 8:30 by Capt. P. A. Payne, formerly of the 7th Infantry, but now commanding Co. I, 8th Infantry, who acted as toastmaster. He gave a short talk on why the meeting was called, and urged the boys to always remember the spirit of goodfellowship that made the Third Division one of the best that ever carried Old Glory into a fight, and to try to impart that same spirit to the men now in the Rhineland so that Americans would always be remembered not only as soldiers who did not know the meaning of fear, but also as gentlemen who know how to be clean, strong men.

He then introduced Col. Fred W. Sladen, who, as brigadier general, commanded the Fifth Infantry Brigade and made a repnutation that has scarcely an equal. Colonel Sladen now commands the First Brigade of the A. F. in G. and is as highly thought of by his present command as he was by the old. The colonel gave a very interesting talk on the doings of the old Division during the war and gave some interesting statistics that will be remembered by those present and handed down through generations as proof of the fact that the Marne Division was one of Uncle Sam's best in the great World War.

Col. David L. Stone, who was chief of staff during the strenuous days of the Marne, and at present chief of staff First Brigade, A. F. in G., was the next speaker of the evening. He told the boys how proud he was of them, and how he often thought of the nights on the Marne when he used to walk through the different camps and see the boys going about their different duties with that spirit of calm assurance of their ability to meet the best Germany had. He told how, after the fighting when the Third was in rest camp for a short breathing spell, it was his duty to handle the recommendations for bravery and to write the parents of those men who gave their lives for what they believed right. He told of the different deeds of courage that came under his observation and said that he often marveled at them and was mighty proud to have been associated with men of that caliber. He also expressed the wish that the men would all get together and perpetuate the Society of the Third Division, and assured them of the hearty support of all the old officers and men.

Refreshments were served during the evening with plenty of good smokes, while music was furnished by an excellent German orchestra. After the speaking the time was spent in talking over old times and meeting old friends until 12 o'clock, at which time a silent toast was held for five minutes in honor of those pals who had crossed the great divide.

All present pledged their heartiest support for an overseas chapter. As soon as the charter is received the A. F. in G. Branch of the Society of the Third Division will become a reality. The charter, accompanied by instructions, has already been mailed to Col. David L. Stone at Coblenz.

Provision Made for Those Going to Visit Cemeteries in France

Americans visiting the graves of their loved ones in France will have many of the obstacles and discomforts usually incident to travel in a foreign country cleared from their way, according to plans announced by the American Red Cross.

A new bureau, to be known as the Service for American Relatives Visiting Cemeteries, has been established overseas by the Red Cross, in cooperation with the Y. W. C. A., for this special purpose. The Red Cross Central Information Bureau in Paris will furnish full information as to trains, accommodations and details of service for visitors to the American cemeteries.

A Red Cross transportation service has been established at St. Quentin for Bony and smaller cemeteries; at Soissons for Fismes and smaller cemeteries; at Chateau-Thierry for Fere-en-Tardenois and Belleau Woods; and at Verdun for Romagne and Thiaucourt.

Hotels and rest houses are being provided near the various cemeteries for those who wish to remain for a few days. The Red Cross has furnished barracks rest houses at Bony and Belleau Woods and the Army has supplied rest houses at Romagne and Fere-en-Tardenois.

The Y. W. C. A. will operate all the rest houses, for which the equipment is furnished by the Army, and also the Hotel Petrograd in Paris.

PRESENT WORLD DEBT.

At the present time the world's debt is about $200,000,000,000 as compared with $40,000,000,000 in 1914, while the gold reserve behind it has increased only 40 per cent. The principal countries which totaled $7,250,000,000 in 1914, had increased to $40,000,000,000 at the time of the armistice and to $50,000,000,000 by the end of 1919.

Germany, Austria-Hungary, Turkey and Bulgaria show an advance in note circulation from $1,200,000,000 in 1914 to more than ten times that amount at close of the war, and fifteen times the sum by the close of 1919.

In the eight principal countries of the allies, paper notes increased from $1,166,000,000 in 1914 to $2,420,000,000 in 1919, while the gold reserve increased from $516,000,000 to $1,450,000,000.

Milwaukee Men About to Start Something New

The Milwaukee branch of the Society of the Third Division is getting off with a good start, and promises to set a pace that can be profitably patterned after by the branches of the society in other cities.

This branch expects to be able to open up a clubhouse by spring, and thinks that all the leading cities of the country ought to be able to do the same thing. One novel idea proposed by the Milwaukee branch is the organization of a "ladies' auxiliary," to be composed of the mothers, sisters and wives of Third Division men.

Mr. George Fraser, who is largely responsible for the stride that the Milwaukee branch is setting, says of that organization:

"Our branch is growing and growing fast; the boys are anxious to join and I feel certain that by spring we will be strong enough to open a real clubhouse where any Third Division member either living in Milwaukee or just passing through, will be at home and sure to meet some of his buddies from over there. I believe that the idea of Third Division clubhouses in all the leading cities of the United States is not only possible but would be a success. Let us hear from other branches on the subject, for I am convinced that a progressive movement like this would bring our society to the fore and the press would boost and help the movement as they are doing in our city.

"Another subject on which more correspondence and exchange of ideas is needed is 'when and where will our convention take place?' Although we would like to see the convention in our city, realizing that Chicago is the geographical answer to the quandry, the branch votes for Chicago. Because of the fact that it is the railroad center, should the convention take place somewhere else the majority of the delegates east, north, west or south, would have to pass by Chicago to reach their objective. Now that is our idea, but let us hear from other sources; in fact as the branches are organized let us have more correspondence and exchange of ideas as it will help build our different branches.

"At our last meeting we decided to have a benefit in two of our best movie houses, the Merrill and the Strand, to swell our little fund. We also arranged to have an informal reception for the mothers and sisters of the members. There is a strong possibility that that little gathering may foster a 'ladies' auxiliary,' another thing that all posts should have for it will be found to be the surest way of keeping your branch alive, as it is not good for man to live alone. Any time that you have a celebration of any kind you will find that the ladies' auxiliary is what you need. Who is next?"

Wounded Are Guests of Chicago Branch

Last Saturday members of the Chicago Branch of the Society of the Third Division organized a little party of wounded men from the hospital at Fort Sheridan, and took them to the afternoon performance of the Majestic Theater.

There were to have been forty-five patients in the party, but due to the severe winter weather, only twenty-nine of the men were allowed to go out.

After the performance at the theater, the men were taken to the Khaki and Blue Club, where they were served supper and entertained in the club rooms that evening, remaining until about 10 o'clock before starting back to Fort Sheridan.

The Chicago Branch is planning to give a dance about the 13th of February at the Lincoln Park Refectory. A banquet is also being planned for the last week in February, at which time it is hoped that all Marnemen in and about Chicago will be brought together.

STOCK COMPANY BEING PLANNED AT CAMP PIKE

Dramatic Director With Troupe of Twelve Soldier Players Expecting To Produce Shows Every Week.

Detailed plans for the organization of a soldier players stock company at Camp Pike have been submitted by J. M. Edgar Hart, Camp Dramatic Director, to the Camp Activities Branch at Washington, and also to Major General Edward M. Lewis, commander of Camp Pike and of the Third Division.

If these plans meet with approval, as is expected, a troupe of soldier players will soon be hard at work rehearsing a number of first-class plays to be staged in Liberty Theater at Camp Pike.

According to the plans submitted, the troupe will consist of twelve enlisted men, who will be placed on special duty under the supervision of the dramatic director. In addition, there will be detailed from Washington a few actresses who have been giving their time to camp dramatics. There will be enough of these to carry the parts of the female characters in the plays that the troupe will give from week to week.

The dramatic director has already selected twelve men who he thinks represent the best talent in camp, and whom he considers able to produce plays of the highest quality. All of these men have had experience in some form of stage work and will know how to step into the harness at once.

The twelve men and their respective stage experiences are as follows:

Pvt. Glen Sears, Camp Utilities Detachment, five years on Keith circuit.

Pvt. Joseph Harris, M. T. C. 341, director of soldier troupe in Germany.

Cpl. William J. Mills, M. T. C. 341, two years with road shows.

Sgt. Harry I. Dompoy, Co. D., Third Ammunition Train, experienced stage property man.

Sgt. Lloyd Hackney, Co. C., Fourth Infantry, good overseas performer.

Sgt. Art Toddriff, Co. D, Third Ammunition Train, stage electrician.

Pvt. George A. Wisner, Supply Co., 76th F. A., several years experience in stock company.

Cook A. R. Hays, Battery B, 18th F. A., six years' experience in stock company.

Cpl. W. R. Anderson, Battery C, 18th F. A., experienced comedian.

Cpl. Pat Murphy, Co. D, Fourth Infantry.

Pvt. E. L. Kendrick, M. T. C. 341.

The troupe will likely occupy barrack L 1-5, which is near Liberty Theater and which will furnish sufficient floor space for rehearsals at times when the stage of the theater is being used for lectures or other purposes, and therefore not available for practice work.

It is further planned that the men be rationed with the Cooks' and Bakers' School because of its proximity to the quarters that have been selected for the men.

FRANCE MOBILIZED 9,000,000.

Minister of Finance Louis Klotz of France stated that in the World War France mobilized 9,000,000 men, or 80 per cent of those of mobilizable age. England, he asserted, mobilized 52 per cent of the men who could be called to the colors, and the United Statets 6 per cent. He declared, "We will be unanimous in putting a supertax on those who enriched themselves during the war, those who were enriched scandalously, profiting by the public disaster."

LOSSES AMONG CANADIANS.

Canada lost 63,843 of her population as a result of the war, while her total casualties, including wounded, prisoners and missing, were 213,703, or nearly 3 per cent of her total population of 8,000,000, according to returns reported up to November 30, 1919. Of this total, 51,116 were killed in action or died of wounds; 148,360 were wounded, 17 were accidentally killed, 4,918 died of disease, 5,102 are presumed dead, 57 are reported as missing, and 2,633 died in Canada.

OFFICERS CHECK BURIAL RECORDS

Few Yanks Will Lie Unidentified in France.

NEARLY 70,000 U. S. GRAVES

Every Grave Record Is Checked Against the Army's Casualty List—38 Cemeteries of 300 or More Graves Cared for by Discharged Soldiers—Officers Make Periodical Inspections of All Cemeteries.

American army officers believe very few unidentified bodies will be among America's soldier dead in France when the army graves registration service completes a thorough checking of records now in progress. Every grave record is being checked against the army's casualty list. Each little white cross—or six-pointed star over the Jews—is having an embossed aluminum strip placed on the back, duplicating the name, rank and organization already painted on the marker. This is being done as a precaution against the possibility of winter weather wearing away the stenciled information.

Nearly 70,000 U. S. Graves.

Nearly 70,000 American boys are buried in the 11 districts of France, the Belgian battlefields and the Duchy of Luxemburg. There are 38 cemeteries of 300 or more graves, cared for by discharged soldiers. The largest of these is Romagne, north of Verdun, where lie 23,000 of our men. The next in size is that of Thiaucourt, with 4,500 graves. Many of those who fell in battle are sleeping in British and French military cemeteries. A few were left where first put in the ground, as in the Vosges mountains.

All graves are under the care of the commanding graves, officers in the 11 districts and a caretaker watches over them. Officers make periodical inspection. Where practical, grass has been sown on the battle burying grounds, and in the spring this work, previously hampered by the task of grouping the bodies, will be carried on.

When the present grave service administration took over headquarters in Paris in August the records were found to contain a list of 12,000 names of men buried, but without giving the exact location of the grave. The present check includes the compilation of a complete directory of every American grave. In the first 18,000 graves recorded a fourth of these unlocated ones were found and properly marked.

Inspection Has Been Slow.

Inspection of battle field burying grounds has been the slowest, but the American officers said they expected the work when finished would leave few of those tragic mounds wherein would lie an American soldier "name unknown."

Many of these are expected to be identified later when the description of the body, marks in the clothing, and sometimes a letter from home to "Dear Jim," sent back to the war department, are seen by those who have been grieving over their boy listed among the "missing."

None of the bodies may be returned to the families yet, but mothers and fathers have been journeying over to France to look at the graves of their boys. Welfare organizations have organized services to facilitate these visits, and at several of the American cemeteries the Young Men's Christian association has provided restrooms.

Colonial Dames to Show War Uniforms of Women

One of the unique features of the historical exhibit under the auspices of the National Society of the Colonial Dames of America will be a display of uniforms worn by all the women workers of authorized organizations at home and abroad during the great war. Carolyn Gilbert Benjamin, who is chairwoman of the committee on relics, is at present in touch with the national headquarters of Knights of Columbus, American Red Cross, Y. W. C. A., Jewish Welfare Board, War Camp Community, National Catholic War Council, League of Catholic Women and many other societies throughout the country.

Mrs. Benjamin has written to these different organizations requesting in each case that some of each of the different styles of uniforms that the women workers of that organization wore at home and abroad be sent to the Colonial Dames headquarters at Washington. The historic exhibition promises to be a very novel affair and will be held in the National Museum at Washington at a date to be later announced.

HORN WAS O. K.

Possibly the apex of sarcasm or something was reached the other day when Jones took his flivver to a repair shop and asked the man there what was the best thing to do with it.

The repair-man looked the car over in silence for several minutes, after which he grasped the horn and tooted it. "You've a good horn there," he remarked, quietly. "Suppose you jack it up and run a new car under it?"—Boston Transcript.

PARIS GAMES GREAT EVENT FOR YEAR 19

Coming as the first important athletic meet since the World War started back in 1914, the Interallied games attracted more interest than is usually displayed in the outcome of Olympic games.

Soldier-athletes of the allied nations were the competitors, or, rather, participated in the games, for the outcome showed there was little competition that endangered the athletic supremacy of the United States.

Great Britain did not enter its athletic soldiers, the reason being that the athletes of the tight little isle were not in proper condition for an international test, and this made the success of American athletes easier.

In capturing first places in the majority of the track and field competitions, and, in some cases, all point positions, the wearers of the U. S. standard compiled the overwhelming total of 92 points. This was more than three times greater than the combined score of the other contending nations. France was second, with 12; New Zealland was third, with 6; Australia was fourth, with 5; Canada was fifth, with 4, and Greece corralled 1 lone marker.

Lt. Charles W. Paddock, University of Southern California sprinter, was the biggest factor in Uncle Sam's success on track and field at the Pershing Stadium near Paris. Paddock, who was one of the collection of stars who returned from this country to France to reinforce the athletics abroad, captured two inter-allied titles and assisted an American relay team to victory. The Californian flashed to victory in the 100-meter dash and in the 200-meter dash, and subsequently furnished some of the motive power for an American triumph in the 800-meter relay.

Lt. Bob Simpson, the University of Missouri hurdler, who recently retired from amateur athletics, was another who accountel for a brace of victories as part of Uncle Sam's overwhelming display of athletic strength. Simpson captured the 110-meter high hurdles race and the 200-meter low hurdles.

Altogether United States representatives accounted for 38 first places in a program of 66 events, which comprised the entire games. Clean sweeps were made in the 200-meter hurdles, running hop, step and jump, running broad jump, shotput, discus, pole vault, hand grenade throwing, individual rifle and pistol shooting.

The A. E. F. tennis tournament conducted at Cannes under Y. M. C. A. auspices, was another triumph for the United States. Williams and Washburn, two outstanding figures in lawn tennis in this country, carried off the premier honors. In the international boxing tournament for allied soldiers the United States wos not as successful. This was conducted early in the year at London and resulted in a victory for English boxers.

HONOR BESTOWED ON WAR WORKERS BY POPE

Word has been received at Knights of Columbus war committee headquarters, 461 Fourth avenue, from Rome that Pope Benedict XV had created Chairman William J. Mulligan a Knight Commander of the Order of St. Gregory the Great. The honor is bestowed on Mr. Mulligan in recognition of the part he has played in the success of the K. of C. war activities.

Mr. Mulligan, whose home is in Thompsonville, Conn., has been chairman of the K. of C. committee since the early summer of 1918, having inaugurated that work abroad during the first battle operations of the A. E. F. He spent about a year abroad actively supervising tthe work. One of the innovations he made was the sending of famous athletes, like John Evers, Bill Coughlin and others, to conduct sports overseas. Mr. Mulligan returned to this country recently after closing out the majority of the K. of C. huts in France and Germany.

He is the fifth K. of C. executive to be honored by the Pope, the others being Supreme Knight James A. Flaherty of Philadelphia, Supreme Advocate Joseph C. Pelletier, district attorney of Boston, Director William P. Larkin of New York and Overseas Commissioner Edward L. Hearn of New York.

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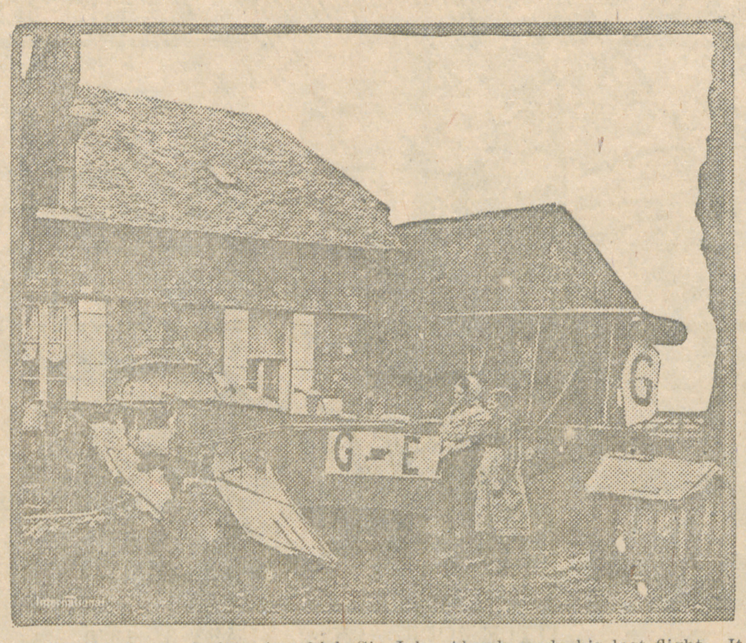
AFTER SIR JOHN ALCOCK'S LAST FLIGHT



Wreck of the airplane in which Sir John Alcock made his last flight. It stands in front of the Normandy farmhouse near which it crashed, killing the man who made the first non-stop flight across the Atlantic.

JACK SHARKEY IS SURPRISE

Sturdy Little Fighter Pleases Boxing Fans by Defeating Jimmy Wilde, English Fly.

Jack Sharkey surprised the boxing fans by the manner in which he scored over Jimmy Wilde, the English flyweight champion, in their recent bout at Milwaukee. Sharkey was given the popular decision over his opponent, having the better of Wilde in the greater number of rounds.

Jack Sharkey.

Sharkey is known as a sturdy, aggressive fighter and is quite popular around Milwaukee. The manner in which he held the famous English glove artist in check gives his fighting stock a big boost.

After the fight Sharkey praised Wilde by saying that he is one of the greatest men for avoiding blows that he had ever seen or met. "He seems to get away from a blow without moving. The fact is," says Sharkey, "he just moves his head or body enough to let the blow pass. Half the time when you do hit him it is only a glancing blow."

THE MATTER WITH MATRIMONY.

"Matrimony is a curious thing," said the globe trotter. "In some of the oriental countries a girl seldom sees her husband until she marries him."

"It is curious," agreed the mere man. "In this country she seldom sees him afterward."—The New York Sun.

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EFFORTS OF "CASEY" IN SIBERIA BRING PRAISE

That "Casey" is carrying on for the American soldiers and sailors in Russia with the same success that heralded his efforts in France, Belgium and Germany is substantiated in official letters made public by William J. Mulligan, chairman of the Committee on War Activities for the Knights of Columbus. Through the distribution of free gifts, personal attention and entertainments the "Casey" men in Siberia, under the direction of William Fox, of Indianapolis and Garry McGarry of Buffalo, N. Y., have become very popular with the doughboys and gobs. Part of the work involved in the caring for the Americans called for lonesome journeys of weeks along the route of the Trans-Siberian railroad.

In speaking of the work of Mr. McGarry, who was formerly a musical comedy star on the Gay Rialto of New York City, Major General William S. Graves, commanding the Siberian forces wrote to Mr. Mulligan:

"The services of Mr. McGarry among the A. E. F. in Siberia have been extremely valuable in connection with the comfort and entertainment of the troops, and has had an extremely valuable effect upon the morale of these forces."

"The co-operation which the Knights of Columbus have had from Russian and other authorities at a time when anything American was distinctly unpopular is another tribute to the ability and fitness of tact and worthiness," said Lieut. H. A. Morgan, morale officer with the troops.

Maj. Samuel I. Johnson, provost marshal of Vladivostok, told Mr. Mulligan in his letter: "I hear nothing but praise on every side for the work of the Knights of Columbus in Siberia. May the good work continue."

Messrs. McGarry and Fox besides keeping track of the doings in Russia were always on the alert for the American naval vessels. Recently at Yokohoma the Asiatic fleet arrived, and the first night a banquet was provided for all the men of the cruiser South Dakota. The men were entertained for seven days with excursions to various islands in the sea of Japan. When the party ended, Rear Admiral Albert Gleaves, former head of the Cruiser and Transport Service that took 2,000,000 Yanks overseas, wrote the following account of his impressions of the activities:

"I desire to thank you and express my appreciation of the valuable services rendered to our officers and men during the visit of our ship to Yokohoma. Through your assistance, you have provided opportunity for the enlisted personnel to visit ashore under conditions that not only tended to eliminate a possible cause of disturbance, but gave occasion for the Japanese people to see our men under orderly and favorable circumstances. It is hardly necessary to mention the value these visits ashore will have in bettering the morale of the crew."

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Savings for those of you who make your purchases of clothing with us at this time.

Our stock of Clothing, Furnishings and Hats is complete and of high quality, but our prices are not nearly so high as others.

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CHAMPIONS OF 1919

ARCHERY .....Dr. Robert P. Elmer
CASTING .....Dr. Halford J. Morlan
ATHLETICS (Individual) .....
S. Harrison Thomson, Princeton univ.
ATHLETICS (team) .....New York A. C.
AUTOMOBILE (speedway) ..Tommy Milton
AUTOMOBILE (dirt track) ..Barney Oldfield
BASEBALL .....Cincinnati Reds
BASEBALL (American) .....Ty Cobb
BASEBALL (National) .....Eddie Roush
BILLIARDS (amateur) ....Dave McAndless
BILLIARDS (professional) ...Willie Hoppe
BILLIARDS (three cushion) .R. L. Cannefax
BILLIARDS (pocket) .....Ralph Greenleaf
BICYCLING (professional) .Raymond Eaton
BICYCLING (amateur) ..Charles Osterritter
BICYCLING (team) ...Goulett and Madden
BOXING (heavyweight) .....Jack Dempsey
BOXING (middleweight) .....Mike O'Dowd
BOXING (welterweight) .....Jack Britton
BOXING (lightweight) .....Benny Leonard
BOXING (featherweight) ..Johnny Kilbane
BOXING (bantamweight) ....Pete Herman
BOXING (flyweight) .....Jimmy Wilde
FOOTBALL (west) ....University of Illinois
FOOTBALL (east) .....Undecided
GOLF (amateur) .....E. Davidson Herron
GOLF (open) .....Walter Hagen
GOLF (women's) .....Alexia Stirling
GOLF (west, amateur) .....Harry Legg
GOLF (west, open) .....Jim Barnes
RACQUETS (amateur) ....Clarence C. Pell
RACQUETS (professional) .....Jock Souter
ROQUE .....Harold Walker
SHOOTING (amateur) .....G. W. Lorimer
SHOOTING (professional) .....
.....Bart Lewis, Auburn, Ill.
SKATING (ice, amateur) .....
Charley Jewtraw, Saranac Lake, N. Y.
SWIMMING (women) ..E. Bleibtrey, N. Y.
SWIMMING (men) ..Norman Ross, I. A. C.
SKI (professional) ....A. Haugen, St. Paul
SKI (amateur) ..E. Jensen, Norge Ski Club
SOCCER (national) .....Bethlehem Steel
TENNIS (single) ....William M. Johnston
TENNIS (doubles) .....
Norman E. Brooks and Gerald L. Patterson
TENNIS (mixed doubles) .....
..Vincent Richards and Miss M. Zinderstein
TENNIS (women's singles) .....
.....Mrs. G. W. Wightman
TENNIS (junior) .....Vincent Richards
TENNIS (junior doubles) .....
Frank T. Anderson and Cecil Donaldson
TENNIS (clay) .....William M. Johnston
TENNIS (clay doubles) .....
William M. Johnston and Samuel Hardy
WRESTLING .....Earl Caddock

SCOOT!

There once was a young fellow named
Moot,
An expert on cornet and flute;
In his flat every night
He would play 'till 'twas light,
'Till the neighbors all had him put
"oot."

—Columbus Dispatch.

Do You Know---

That our wagons are calling at your barracks every Monday and Thursday, and that you can arrange to pay your laundry bill monthly? Find out who our agent in your regiment is and give him your laundry —have your bundle ready early for efficient service.

Imperial Laundry

MYRON LASKER, Proprietor

FIRST GAS MASK WAS DESIGNED BY WOMAN

Invention Used in War Was Planned by Mrs. J. B. Garner of Pittsburgh.

It is claimed that the first gas mask based upon the use of charcoal for the absorption of highly poisonous gases from the atmosphere, the principle which in actual practice was so valuable to the armies in the world war, was made by the late Mrs. J. B. Garner of Pittsburgh, Pa. This statement is made at the Mellon Institute of Research at Pittsburgh.

Mrs. Garner, wife of the director of research of an important natural gas company there, became interested in the experiments her husband was conducting with the gases which at that time, early in 1915, had appeared on the battlefield of Europe. When the principle was once established, the institute declared, Mrs. Garner designed and made gas masks of the canister type, and in June, 1915, they were handed over to the representatives in America of the British government. They were sent to England, and from this first design other gas masks were made.

When the United States entered the war, full details of the experimental work and all apparatus that had been employed were supplied to the government.

Mrs. Garner, whose husband is a fellow of the Mellon Institute of Research, died a year ago.

A JONAH THOUGHT.

Gen. Leonard Wood said at a dinner in Washington:

"The front was a merry place, a grimly merry place. I wasn't long at the front, but I was long enough to see that.

"I remember a motto that I saw scrawled over the entrance of a very dangerously situated dugout. It said: "'When you're down, think of Jonah. He came out all right.'"—Washington Star.

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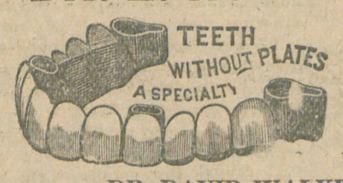

Highest grade materials and reasonable prices. Special attention to soldiers; no long waits.

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DELICIOUS REFRESHING DRINK

Coca-Cola

IN BOTTLES.

Demand the genuine. It's sold at most of the Canteens. Inspect the bottle. It's your protection against imitations.

SPIES OLD AND NEW IN WARTIME

Technique of Detection Explained by Major Powell.

METHODS ARE MUCH CHANGED

Development of Secret Code Devices Renders This Country Well Nigh Invulnerable in Event of Our Ever Becoming Involved in Another War—Has System of Code Transmission Which Can Defy All Experts in the World.

When Mme. Marie K. de Victorica, daughter of the Prussian general to whom Marshal Bazaine handed his sword in 1870 at the surrender of Metz, set out from the Wilhelmstrasse to conduct an espionage campaign in America during the recent war, two silk mufflers were an important part of her equipment.

Of her equipment, not of her wardrobe!

For the mufflers were impregnated with a secret ink chemical, so that when she saturated them in water and wrung them out she obtained the needed "invisible" fluid for her code messages to Germany. By dissolving in vinegar iodine tablets manufactured by British chemists, secret agents in Berlin set up the necessary reaction to make the writing visible.

Mme. de Victorica, you perceive, was an old-fashioned spy, a product and tool of old-world diplomacy and duplicity, the New York Times explains. So-called invisible ink is one of the oldest tricks of the trade. A close mouth is one of the personal requirements, too, and however well the madame may have been provided with silk mufflers, she was woefully deficient in vocal mufflers. She talked too much, and in consequence of her indiscreet boasting on the steamship which bore her to this country a watch was set on her which balked most of her spying and ultimately brought arrest.

Tricks of the Modern Spy.

The modern spy, as evolved from the world war, differed as widely from Mme. de Victorica and her secret ink as the Woolworth building differs from the Pyramids, to which time secret ink probably belongs. He used a code, to be sure, but it was the kind of code which would have robbed Edgar Allan Poe of a picturesque part of his reputation had it been in use in his day, for it was transmitted, not by ink but by electricity, and it was so ingenious that even the operator sending the message could not possibly decipher it.

That statement is made on the authority of Maj. E. Alexander Powell, who is entitled to write an imposing string of letters after his name, but who uses his military title in signing his latest book, "The Army Behind the Army," about to be published by Charles Scribner's Sons. He takes a casual and somewhat contemptuous glance at Mme. De Victorica and her ink, for he is much more interested in the unassuming and undisguised modern detective spy, partly because when he entered the war he was one of the four officers in the military intelligence division (the army secret service) and he cheats the censorship to the extent of telling some new facts about its work.

Mme. De Victorica, it may be said in passing, was a kinswoman of the kaiserin, and had received a high education in German universities. She spoke four languages, had worked as a German spy and propagandist in South America and other countries and had been thrice married. Her last husband was a South American, who died suddenly soon after the marriage. Her first husband was Prof. Otto Eckmann of Heidelberg university. Her German title was the Baroness Maria Kretschmann. She used various aliases, among them Mlle. Marie de Vessiere, and Frau Maria Kretschmann.

Perhaps no revelation Major Powell makes is more interesting than that about the secret code devices. "I am not permitting myself to indulge in the slightest exaggeration," he writes, "when I assert that these devices place in the hands of the United States weapons which would render this country wellnigh invulnerable in the event of our ever becoming involved in another war." And later he adds that "as universal peace is not yet in sight, even with the aid of a telescope, and as this invention would prove of incalculable benefit to the United States in the event of our becoming again involved in war, it is obviously out of the question to discuss the principle on which it is based, much less the details of its construction and operation. It is enough to say that this nation is now the possessor of a system of code transmission which can defy all the experts in the world, a message sent by its means being absolutely undecipherable by the inventor himself.

Possibly there is a clue to the secret in Major Powell's description of another invention, unsuccessfully tried out before the successful device was found by the American Telephone and Telegraph company. He says:

Confusing the Enemy.

"Another system had as its basic principle the breaking up of the groups of Morse dots and dashes which represented the letters of the message, and routing these mangled fragments over widely separated wires to the receiving station, where they were automatically joined together again, so as to form the message as originally sent. If, for example, it was desired to send from Hoboken to Washington the message, "Transport Leviathan sails June 25," it was proposed to make use of two lines, one running, let us say, through Harrisburg, the other via Wilmington. The message sent over the Harrisburg wire would be broken up something after this fachion: "t-a-s-o-t-e-i-t-a-s-i-s-u-e-w-n-y-i-t." While the portion going by way of Wilmington would read: "r-n-p-r-l-v-a-h-n-a-l-j-n-t-e-t-f-f-h."

"To create still further confusion in the mind of anyone who might succeed in intercepting one of these sets of fragments it was proposed to superimpose a 'camouflage' message upon the disconnected letters, the characters of the camouflage message to occupy the spaces between the characters of the real message. By an exceedingly ingenious device these apparently inextricably intermixed and unrelated letters were automatically sorted out at the receiving station and pieced together, like a jigsaw puzzle, so that the message appeared precisely as it was sent.

Utilizing the Telephone.

"Going a step further, the inventors of this system proposed by the same means to install a system of telephone communication whereby the spoken words would be broken up just as the Morse characters were divided, certain sounds in each word going over one wire and the remaining sounds over another, to be joined together at the receiving station into a perfectly intelligible conversation.

"Here again a wholly separate and extraneous conversation was superimposed over the sounds proceeding by each route, so that were either of the lines tapped the listener-in would be rewarded for his pains by hearing a torrent of sound which would convince him that he was listening to a combination of Choctaw, Chinese, the ravings of John McCullough, and the symptoms of a severe cold. Notwithstanding the undeniable ingenuity of this system, the signal corps experts demonstrated, to the unconcealed astonishment of the inventors, that they could overhear and understand these crazy-built conversations as readily as though they were being held across a dinner table in plain English."

Products of American Ingenuity.

The successful device (which may, of course, use none of the principles involved in the system just outlined) is one of three evolved by Yankee ingenuity from the war which Major Powell regards as "the most important discoveries, so far as their effect on the peaceful interests of the nation are concerned, which have been produced since Morse invented the telephone and Marconi amazed us with the wireless." One of them is the radiotelephone, by means of which persons on the ground can converse with aviators; and the other is the discovery of Chief Signal Officer Squire that growing trees can be used as sending and receiving posts for radio messages.

Major Powell's book is devoted in the main to the man with the silver chevrons. He wrote it at the request of Secretary Baker and was retained in the service to complete it. Readers may be sure, therefore, that he had access to all necessary records; but there are moments when the heavy hand of a department head becomes apparent.

"The Ears of the Army."

In spite of that, he writes as one "on the inside." He tells of the 18 telephone and telegraph battalions recruited in large measure from the ranks of the two great telephone companies in this country (which may explain why it has been so hard to get "central.") These he calls "the ears of the army," but at times they also were its spies. He tells of the engineers, the gasmakers, the quartermaster and ordnance departments, the aviators, the tank corps, the motor transport corps, the medical department and, of course, military intelligence. He says, incidentally, that not one spy was shot here during the war.

It is Major Powell's contention that the motor transport had its beginning when Pershing went into Mexico after Villa; and at one place he throws this interesting sidelight on the submarine raids along the Atlantic coast:

"And, apropos of rolling stock, here is a bit of secret history hitherto unpublished. When Villa's raiders were threatening to destroy the railway lines paralleling the Mexican border the engineering corps designed and built a number of self-propelling armored railway cars armed with three-inch rifles, machine guns and searchlights. When the German submarines began their piratical operations along the Atlantic seaboard in the spring of 1918 these moving fortresses were secretly rushed up from the Rio Grande in order to afford protection to the undefended Jersey coast towns. It was well for the U-boat commanders that they did not attempt to shell Long Branch and Atlantic City as they shelled Scarborough and Broadstairs. If they had the engineers and their armored cars would have given them the surprise of their lives."

America's effort in felling forests in France, building railroads there, producing superpoison gas and so on is more than a twice-told tale. Major Powell tells it with an interest as fresh as though he approached it for the first time, and frequently produces facts not hitherto known. This article is not an attempt to summarize all the new things he has had to say; it is, on the contrary, a poor foreshortening.

Enlistments in the Regular Army Beginning March 1, 1919

	White		Colored			
	1 Yr.	3 Yrs.	1 Yr.	3 Yrs.	Total	Per Cent of Total
Infantry	28,090	24,042	4,447	1,624	58,203	36.4
Motor Transport	8,750	8,672	21	24	17,467	10.9
Cavalry	5,423	8,558	1,161	2,063	17,205	10.8
Quartermaster Corps	10,724	3,528	97	141	14,490	9.1
Medical Department	7,912	4,300	43	97	12,352	7.7
Coast Artillery	6,166	5,260	.....	.....	11,426	7.2
Air Service	3,571	5,913	.....	.....	9,484	5.9
Field Artillery	3,976	3,794	.....	.....	7,770	4.9
Engineers	1,368	1,916	.....	1	3,285	2.1
Signal Corps	1,363	1,747	.....	.....	3,110	1.9
Ordnance Department	1,066	1,066	4	15	2,151	1.3
Veterinary Corps	384	139	198	61	782	.5
Tank Corps	372	301	.....	.....	673	.4
Porto Rican Infantry	205	414	.....	.....	619	.4
Construction Division	471	132	10	4	617	.4
Chemical Warfare	116	59	.....	.....	175	.1
Dental Corps	21	13	.....	.....	34	....
Total	79,978	69,854	5,981	4,030	159,843	

TRADESMEN CAN FIND GOOD OPPORTUNITIES IN FIELD ARTILLERY

The United States Army is organizing a new drive for recruits and in this work the field artillery is cooperating. Recruiting representatives from that arm have been ordered to the various recruiting offices to assist.

The returns for November 30, 1919, show that the field artillery regiments in the United States had a total of 7,364 enlisted men. The regimental strengths ran from 67 to 777, or an average of 254 per regiment. These figures must be tripled by March 1st.

The main reason for the great shortage of men in the field artillery is that there is a lack of appreciation among recruits of the advantages that service in this arm offers. There is also a great ignorance throughout the country on the subject of the Army in general. A notion still persists that the Army is not a desirable place for a young man and it is up to us to eradicate this erroneous point of view and to convince the people that the benefits to be derived from an enlistment are well worth while. If they can be convinced of this fact enlistments will increase and the Army will be filled.

The Army develops a young man by giving him a better physique, a better character, and a knowledge of one or more crafts. Newspaper items are published daily concerning the first two points. The hollow chested draftees have returned to their homes much better men. The illiterates and those of limited education or those who did not know what the United States stands for have returned with the ability to read, write and speak the language of America or have been assisted to further their education. Al have learned how to be good citizens. With regard to the third point, many men who never knew any trade have obtained good jobs in technical and highly paid professions or trades. All this was accomplished in the stress and drive of war when the first and only mission was to defeat the enemy in the shortest possible time. In the peace time army more attention will be given to the last two subjects. You do not need to argue to convince people of the first point. The life and traditions of the Army will develop the second. The third will be developed by the devotion of more time and care to the training of men than was ever before possible.

The field artillery is one branch that has need of many specialists of many kinds. The tractor is becoming a more and more important element in the life of the nation. There is no school running that can teach a man more about the construction, care and operation of this new invention than the field artillery. When a man has handled his tractor under the conditions imposed by military service and has time and again accomplished the seemingly impossible he will have learned something that will give him a well paid job the minute that he seeks it after his discharge. The same is true of other motor vehicles. Caring for these things requires the training and work of specialists in motors. The field artillery does that, as well. Mechanics, carpenters, blacksmiths and painters, chauffers and draftsmen are developed. The motor end of field artillery has not been given sufficient publicity. There are schools and instructors and tools to make the specialist. Other men may not be enthusiastic about motors but like animals. In the horses and mountain regiments they can learn to be horseshoers, farriers, horsemen, drivers and saddlers. Instruction is offered in the duties of cooks, bakers, barbers, buglers, cobblers, draftsmen, clerks, tailors, stable sergeants and supply sergeants. Headquarters details require specialists and to obtain them instruction is carried on to develop radio, telephone and telegraph men and topographers. There is one profession that offers high wages on the outside and which is taught well in the Army—that of bandsman. Any man that is musically inclined would do well to consider this phase of the question.

These occupations are taught because the field artillery needs specialists. But while a man is learning those things he must be a soldier and he will be subject to military customs and regulations. The field artillery needs the men and in return for their services, they are taught some of the trades mentioned and receive pay at the same time. The field artillery offers a most attractive branch for service while learning. It is the inseparable companion of the infantry and gets into action wherever the doughboy and his bayonet are needed and the drills and maneuvers are such as to bring into practical application the instruction in the different trades.

Trying to Find the Baggage of Dead Soldiers

An adjunct bureau has been established by William J. Mulligan, Chairman of the Knights of Columbus Committee on War Activities, in connection with the Lost Baggage Bureau at 461 Fourth Avenue to assist the relatives and kin of soldiers who died in France, Belgium and Germany, to reclaim their personal property. According to Mr. Mulligan, the Lost Baggage Bureau, which is sending free to all former service men their luggage lost while in transit to this country, have on more than one occasion come upon property of men who died either in hospitals from wounds or were killed in action.

In many instances there is no way to identify their relatives or next of kin and as a result barrack bags, trunks, boxes, and other pieces are lying abandoned. Mr. Mulligan says that there is no reason why the families of men who died heroically for their country should not have their interest in such property looked after.

Plans are all in readiness for this new bureau. The name, rank, serial number, company, organization, division and time and place of the death of soldiers are solicited by this department in order that the work may operate without unnecessary delay. Despite the work of the Knights there are yet over 90,000 pieces of lost baggage in storage on the government piers at Hoboken, N. J.

SUBSTITUTE FOR BUGLE.

Willie drank a bowl of yeast
In spite of friendly warning;
"I hope," said he, "this will make me
Rise early in the morning!"
—Cartoons Magazine.

TENSE!

"Do you know that it is more blessed to give than to receive?"

"Yes, many a girl forgives a man's past because of his presents-"—Cartoons Magazine.

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Our special courtesy and service for Service Men warrants your patronage.

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Can You Tell Us Where These Persons Live?

(Continued from Last Week.)

Charles Amo, New York City.
Bartoli Avviduti, Phillipsburg, N. J.
S. S. Arnold, Degraff, Ohio.
Grover C. Burk, Lawton, Ohio.
Frank Baker, Kansas City.
Lafayette Barrette, Mileton, W. Va.
Lawrence Barnett, Wadena, Ind.
G. C. Brink, Overland, Ohio.
James C. Baber, Cloysdale, Miss.
Wasil Boychick, New Brunswick, N. J.
Earl T. Bates, Sidney, Ohio.
James Cronley, Ottawa, Ill.
William Chast, New York City.
Nick Chokatos, Wheeling, W. Va.
Edward Cross, Erlanger, Ky.
Cecil J. Clay, Shradido, W. Va.
Newman Cook, Vicova, W. Va.
John A. Calabrese, West Orange, N. J.
John Christian, Fulton, W. Va.
Alva Carpenter, Wauseon, Ohio.
S. C. Cousins, Washington, D. C.
William Coombs, Lynn, Mass.
Mrs. Thos. J. Chase, Kingston, Penn.
Clarence Crockett, Paragould, Ark.
Clarence W. Clark, Covington, Ky.
Estaban Chavez, Clifton, Ariz.
Camiel De Bates, Ghent, Mich.
James O. Day, La Fayette, W. Va.
J. J. Dougherty, New York City.
Ella C. Day. Washington, D. C.
John J. Dasher, Galena, Ill.
Adam Damazyn, Toledo, Ohio.
Henry McDermott, New Lothrop, Miss.
J. B. Dorrch, Bellfounet, Miss.
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Harry L. Duhrkoop, Casper, Wyo.
Joseph L. Daly, New York City.
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W. A. Edwards, Nashville, Tenn.
Freeman Eary, Henima, Okla.
William J. Einer, New York City.
W. N. Eliason, Minneapolis, Minn.
Michael Fife, Holyoke, Mass.
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A. J. Finney, Toledo, Ohio.
Stanley Gierut, Chicago, Ill.
Lewis Gilsoul, Baltimore, Md.
Ed Gore, Richwood, Wis.
Joseph Gilham, St. Louis, Mo.
Wilbur Graham, Hareaun, W. Va.
Elizabeth Gillen, Columbus, Ohio.
Mike Graoffola, Clarksburg, W. Va.
Alex Haines, New York City.
G. P. Harrison, Oklahoma City.
Howard Hurd, William, W. Va.
Urria Himes, Collins, W. Va.
Millard C. Hook, Robinson, Ill.
William Harder, Canton, Minn.
Lawrence Herbert, Craig, Colo.
Raymond Hartnett, Geneseo, N. Y.
James Harry, Montpellier, Ind.
Dewain Jones, Cody, Neb.
G. E. Johnson, Minneapolis, Minn.
Robert Jeffrey, Lake City, W. Va.
Gregor Karitngik, Trenton, N. J.
Clarence Kackley, Winchester, W. Va.
H. Krause, Baltimore, Md.
V. Kasprzab, Indianapolis, Ind.
Kukerman, New York City.
Thomas Kelly, Charlestown, W. Va.
Miller T. Keller, McAllister, Okla.
Paul Kiselevicz, Holyoke, Mass.
Mrs. Hattie Le Phant, Detroit, Mich.
Andy Lupey, Charlestown, W. Va.
Charles B. Litten, Iona, W. Va.
Enos Lindsay, Manorville, Ohio.
Walter Munk, Milwaukee, Wis.
Ray McGinnis, Milwaukee, Wis.
Elihue Mitchem, Welsh, W. Va.
Anthony Malone, Greenwood, S. C.
Claud McKenzie, Mayville, N. Y.
Jesse L. McKay, Columbus, Ind.
Thomas Murat, Belleville, Mass.

AMMUNITION TRAIN IS IN NEED OF RECRUITS

All persons familiar with facts know what the Ammunition Train did in regard to winning the war. Without ammunition the artillery and other arms could not fire. Without fire the fight would have been one-sided.

Without men, we can not function. We need men now, as the Artillery needed ammunition on the front.

Do you ever feel the call of the Army? Weren't those great times, when we were associated with our old chums and comrades? Did you ever have a better time than you had in the old outfit? Ask yourself these questions, "old-timer," and answer them frankly.

It is realized that a great many "old-timers" have business connections preventing them from coming back. But they can get in touch with friends whose business does not prevent them from enlisting in the Army, and tell them of the opportunities afforded in the Service.

It is only natural that the previous service men are preferred. They are familiar with the duties, know the drill, and are generally better fit physically; the Army made them so. But, as stated above, if the "old-timer" can not come back, he ought to send a friend.

Camp Pike College is in full swing at this time. All that a soldier has to do to become a member is to submit his name. He is excused from all duties except guard, in order to study. Academic courses and vocational training are given at this college, and there is no school better equipped than this. There is the Cooks' and Bakers' School, Blacksmiths' School, Carpenters' School, Packers' School, Mechanics' School, and a great many other schools offering opportunities.

The Ammunition Train is divided into two parts, the Motor Battalion and the Horsed Battalion. The Motor Battalion is equipped with motor trucks, and the Horsed Battalion with horses. Both Battalions are equipped as infantry. You can learn all about three or four branches of the service at one time, and become well equipped for civilian life in the bargain.

New men are invited to consult any man who has ever been a member of the Third Ammunition Train in regard to the duties and opportunities. Above everything else, the Third Ammunition Train is a part of the Third (Marne) Division. Apply to any recruiting officer, or write to Capt. E. J. Hoover, Adjutant Third Ammunition Train, Camp Pike, Ark.

BAH!

When a woman pulls the wool over a man's eyes you can hardly blame him if he looks "sheepish."—Cartoons Magazine.

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Business, professional or visiting cards, with card case, $1.25.

Engraved wedding invitations and announcements.

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Carries a complete line of supplies for the military man. Tailor made Suits, Overcoats and extra Breeches in stock or made to measure. Call on us when you are in want of military goods. Open until 9:30 p. m. daily, 11 p. m. Saturday..

Dickerman's Military Store
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Hawaiian Music,
Dance Records, Etc.

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The Watch on the Rhine

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Society of the Third Division

306 Board of Commerce Bldg.
LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS

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GENERAL PERSHING'S PRAISE.

"Your achievement, which is scarcely to be equalled in American history, must remain a source of proud satisfaction to the troops who participated in the last campaign of the war. The American people will remember it as the realization of the hitherto potential strength of the American contribution toward the cause to which they had sworn allegiance. There can be no greater reward for a soldier or for a soldier's memory."—Pershing.

THE DIVISION EMBLEM.

The three white stripes stand for the three operations in which the Third Division took part—the Marne, St. Mihiel, and the Meuse-Argonne. The blue stands for the loyalty of those who placed their lives on the altar of self-sacrifice in defense of American ideals of liberty and democracy.

EDITORIAL

THE SOCIETY MEETING.

The great battle cry used to be, "When do we eat?"

Now it's, "Where do we meet?" Also, "Where do we meet?"

Several branches of the Society of the Third Division are making excellent progress in the matter of organization. Dozens of other places are going to be going before long.

But no decision has yet been made concerning the first meeting of the Society. The Society was put under way a year ago the 18th of this month. Of course the Division has been back in the States less than half a year. But it's time we were looking ahead with some definite plans outlined. That first meeting is an essential thing, if the Society is to come into full bloom and we certainly ought to be blooming by spring.

The Milwaukee Branch of the Society has suggested that Chicago be made the place for the holding of the convention, on the ground that it is the one place through which a big majority of the delegates would have to pass any way, no matter where the convention would be held. But we would like some other suggestions, so that we may know the general opinion on the matter.

It was suggested by one person that the time of the meeting be set for July 15, 1920. This would be a very appropriate time, we admit, as that will be the anniversary of the incomparable stand of the Third on the Marne. But it seems that that is putting the time too late. We ought to be in full swing before that time. Besides, that date has already been reserved by the 38th Infantry for the dedication of their monument at Syracuse, N. Y.

Get to thinking on the matter and make some suggestions. Let's thrash it out and get on the move!

COPYBOOK GODS.

In the January number of Harper's Magazine there is a poem by Rudyard Kipling entitled, "The Gods of the Copybook Maxims," in which the author contrasts the laws of primitive man with those that man has tried to set up for himself down through the centuries—the Gods of the Market Place, Mr. Kipling calls them.

Time after time man has thought that he was getting away from the Gods of the Copybook Maxims—away from such principles as "You must work or you die."

At the close of the first decade of the Twentieth century some men thought that the race had risen to such a plane that great wars were a thing of the past. But the middle of the next decade had disproved their idea. As Mr. Kipling expresses it, the sow comes back to her mire.

Perhaps the greatest illusion that man has entertained is the idea of getting away from work. His notion has either been to develop machinery to the place where work would be unnecessary—an impossible thing—or to let the other fellow do the work, and by hook or crook live as a parasite upon the fruit of his toil.

The numberless times that man has tried this parasitic method of existence have always brought a failure of the scheme. It may work for a time, but the thrifty can always find a partial remedy at least. And when everybody tries to live off the other fellow, then the race is standing on the brink of destruction.

In spite of the many times man has failed to realize this idol of idleness, he seems to be playing with the false god again. War profiteers are living in luxury after their two years of million-making. And the rest of the world is trying to follow the pace.

The world has either got to brace up in a hurry and hook into the harness, or a graver disaster than war will result.

Every generation will probably have to learn from experience that the Gods of the Market Place—the Gods that promise all for nothing—are false. That experience is the only teacher is doubtless one of the Copybook Maxims.

But it is a deplorable thing how much experience is necessary, sometimes, for the race to learn a little something.

COMMENT FROM OTHER PAPERS

AMERICA'S GREATEST FIGHTER.

If there is no unforeseen intervention or failure of plans, Jack Dempsey will climb into the squared ring next summer carrying the title of America's greatest fighter, and, in the most advertised, most lucrative prize fight in the history of sports, will endeavor to hold the world's championship.

America's greatest fighter! Pause over the phrase.

America's greatest fighter—hero of a few weeks in the ship-yards, hero of a few minutes' battle with Jess Willard, hero of the fur overcoat and the fat bank account, hero of the moving pictures at several thousand dollars a week, hero of two peaceful and eminently profitable years in the United States while the greatest world's championship was being fought several thousand miles away.

America's greatest fighter—he who never knew the feel of a gun on his shoulder, the weight of a full pack on his back, the weary length of a muddy kilometer, the whine of an enemy shell.

Is he as great a fighter as Scotty, the seventeen-year-old boy who, put to hold a path in the woods north of Chateau-Thierry, killed thirty charging Germans before he died on has Chauchat?

America's greatest fighter. No, not by several millions. And the picture of Dempsey demanding $400,000 for an hour's appearance in the ring, the recent discussion of the possibility of his going to France to fight two years after the fighting is over over there, is too much. The present toleration of Dempsey denotes a lack of consideration for every one of the five million fighting men in this country. The suggestion that he go to France is something like an insult to those old buddies of ours who, not so many kilometers from Paris, lie row on row, through snow and rain and sunshine, never to fight—nor speak—again.

Dempsey is a case for all the returned service men in this country—especially, perhaps, for the greatest organized fraction of them, the American Legion. Resolutions protesting against his further public appearance as a fighting man, resolutions asking him to relinquish his title in favor of someone else—someone perchance who knows the taste of slum and beans—might help the situation.—The Home Sector.

ABSALOM'S ALIAS.

Lady Duff Gordon was talking about the 1919 ball gown.

"The V in the back," she said, "is actually open now clear down to the waist. It is a shocking gown, as shocking as little Winnie's text.

"Winnie's papa said to her one Sunday at luncheon:

"'Winnie, dear, what was the parson's text this morning?'

"'Oh, papa,' said Winnie, with a shocked look, 'it was "Abdomen, Abdomen, my son Abdomen!'"—Detroit News.

Oh, They're Tryin' to Bust the Army

"Where're all the 'C.O.'s' goin' to?" said Files-on-Parade.
"They're gittin' out, they're gittin' out," the Color-Sergeant said.
"What makes 'em look so blue, so blue?" said Files-on-Parade.
"They're dreadin' how to pay their bills," the Color-Sergeant said.
For they're bustin' an' a-pluckin' 'em in orders every day;
Their rank, rispect an' spirit they are takin' it away;
O! they're gittin' into "civies" for to earn a decent pay.
An' the officers are a-quittin' in the Army.

"What makes the 'Old Man' act so glum?" said Files-on-Parade.
"'E's been across—'as got a wound," the Color-Sergeant said.
"How comes the 'strapling' ranks 'im so?" said Files on Parade.
"'Selected'—'s 'emergency,'" the Color-Sergeant said.
For the reg'lars o' the Army they are changin' 'em around;
An' pretty soon the best o' them won't be so easy found;
When the Congriss of the country would treat 'em like a hound.
An' the officers are resignin' from the Army.

"An' what's the 'shave-tail' goin' to do?" said Files-on-Parade.
"'Es in Class Three—an' classified," the Color-Seargeant said.
"If I was 'im—I'd go on strike," said Files-on-Parade.
"'E asks for bread—an' gits a stone," the Color-Sergeant said.
For they're livin' on a dollar that's half-rations on its face;
An' edicate their children in a damnable disgrace.
So the officers are transferrin' out the Army.

"Who was it saved Dimocracy?" said Files-onParade.
"A thin red line of 'eroes," the Color-Sergeant said.
"Crusadin' for Humanity?" said Files-on-Parade.
"An' now it's 'Sammy Atkins,'" the Color-Sergeant said.
For they're done with all the fightin', the politixians say—
Demobilize the Army, for in Peace—it doesn't pay;
Ho! they're bitin' at the hand that was a-shieldin'—yesterday.
An' the officers are a-leavin' o' the Army.

DANNY DEEVER, in Army and Navy Journal.

Men May Still Get Treatment

Under the act of March 3, 1919, entitled "An Act to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to provide hospital and sanitarium facilities for discharged sick and disabled soldiers, sailors and marines," the United States Public Health Service will furnish relief to any honorably discharged sick or disabled soldier, sailor or marine, army or navy nurse who was discharged on or after October 6, 1917, and is seeking treatment for disability due to illness or injury incurred previous to discharge from the service and not due to his own misconduct.

When a reasonable doubt exists whether the disability or injury occurred before discharge, the applicant will be placed immediately under treatment, pending a decision as to his eligibility for treatment, which decision will be made on receipt of his papers. The applicant must present evidence of illness or disability existing at the time of his separation from the service, such evidence to be furnished by either his official discharge or a certified copy thereof or by his hospital record.. If the applicant has a certificate of discharge without statement of any disability, the public health officer may consider whether the disability for which he claims treatment is due to reactivation of a condition for which he had previously received treatment while in the military service or whether the present disability cannot reasonably be connected with a former injury or disease incurred in the military service. If the claimant's military record does not show that the disability existed at the time of his entrance into the service, the law provides that he shall be deemed to have been in sound condition at the time he enrolled for service.

When a discharged service man makes application to the medical officer in charge of a relief station of the Public Health Service, he is required to fill out War Risk Insurance Form 526; if it is apparent that he is entitled to treatment by the War Risk Insurance Bureau, the medical officer directs him to report to the nearest relief station where an examination is given and the necessary treatment is furnished either in or out of a hospital.

THE HUMAN DUD.

While he was making his way about his platoon one dark night a sergeant heard the roar of a "G. I. Can" overhead and dived into a shell-hole. It was already occupied by a private, who was hit full in the wind by the non-com's head. A moment's silence—a long, deep breath, and then—

"Good Lord, is that you, Sarge?"

"That's me."

"Thank Heaven! I was just waiting for you to explode."—The American Legion Weekly.

Toledo Asks for Charter

Ex-members of the Third Division who are now in Toledo have sent in a petition for a charter for a city chapter of the Society of the Third Division. The following names were on the petition:

Charles A. Adkinson.
P. L. Brener.
Edward C. Harrigan.
Harry E. Bock.
M. G. Loop.
A. D. Sheffield.
C. E. Hawkins.
Frank Kieffer.
Jerome W. Conn.
Lawrence E. Carpenter.
Alex Manter.
William E. Mahler.
James E. Lodge.
Lawrence K. Wolf.
Noble G. Miller.
H. A. Baumgardner.
Kendrick C. Mills.
A. H. Vogelsang.
V. J. Noe.
James N. Taggart.

TROUPE GIVES PROGRAM.

One of the most delightful musical entertainments ever given in the hospital area at Camp Pike was held last Monday evening, when the Lawrence-Coleman party from Little Rock held the convalescent soldiers in uninterrupted sway for an hour and a half with their musical acts and readings. Having been steady entertainers for the past two years at Camp Pike, this party has reached a zenith in the art of entertaining soldiers, and the various numbers given were just what the boys wanted, as was evidenced from the storm of applause subsequenting each number. The farce, "Zeke Spilkins," was the feature of the evening.

Following is a list of the different numbers on the program:

Selections by double quartette.
Reading by Miss Flora Hammett.
Reading by Mr. L. P. Coleman.
Vocal solo by Mrs. L. P. Coleman.
Farce, "Zeke Spillkins," by Mr. Lawrence.
Ukelele numbers, Misses Allen, Hammett, Messrs. King and Burton.
Male quartette, Messrs. Conner, Justice, Burton and Lawrence.
Family Row, by Misses King and Hammett, Messrs. Justice and Burton.
Double quartette, "Lift Up Your Heads, Oh! Ye Gates."

OCCUPIED.

"Busy these days, Senator?"

"Very. Am on one investigating committee, and being investigated by another."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

WHAT HE WANTED.

Edith—So that rich old bachelor didn't propose

Made—No, he ate six meals at that summer hotel where they advertised home cooking and decided to stay single.—Boston Transcript.

ARE YOU ORGANIZING A POST

of the

Society of the Third Division

IN YOUR CITY?

For Particulars Write to the

Secretary of the Society of the Third Division

306 BOARD OF COMMERCE BUILDING, LITTLE ROCK, ARK.

PROFESSOR SERVED AMERICAN SOLDIERS IN NUMEROUS WAYS

After fifteen months of work in Paris where he interpreted five languages and operated the general information bureau of the Knights of Columbus, Prof. Joseph Andreole, a teacher of modern languages in the high school at Albany, N. Y., has just returned from France.

Professor Andreole officiated at the palace of Cardinal Amette for delegates of the Peace Conference, and when the trade union committee of that historic contingent headed by Samuel Gompers waited on the prelate, Professor Andreole was on hand to do the interpretating and make the meeting a successful one.

In the Paris club he established a class for the doughboy students at Sorbonne university, where he daily gave them several hours of practical instruction in languages. He was made president of the American branch of the Sorbonne Literary circle and had a very active part in placing 2,000 of the students in the homes of residents of the French capital while they attended school. In this way many of the soldier-students were enabled to attain a more comprehensive grasp on the French language. They had it for breakfast, luncheon and dinner.

When Professor Andreole was not occupied with answering questions and replying to correspondence in foreign languages he directed his efforts with the bureau that investigated all forthcoming nuptials between soldiers and young French women.

Through his practical foresight the Society of French Homes was established after the armistice. By this organization the best families of Paris were brought together and dinners, receptions and dances were given in the most exclusive homes for the American soldiers. The general idea of the society was to bring the soldiers into close contact with the best of French families so that they would leave for the United States with a better idea of the people than they had received while campaigning in the Argonne and up to Sedan.

For his activities on behalf of the French Homes Society Professor Andreole was decorated with a small medal by the leading members of that society. Professor Andreole answered thousands of questions during his stay in Paris for the English, Americans, Portugese, French, Italians and other nationalities crowding the city.

MISSOURI TO GIVE MEDALS.

Men of the state of Missouri who served in the war against Germany, in the Mexican border trouble, or in the Spanish-American War are to receive medals from the state in honor of their services.

There are 141,030 medals in all. To the Missourians who served in the war with Germany between the periods of April 6, 1917, and November 11, 1918, there will be 138,000 medals to award. For those who served in the Spanish-American war in 1898, 8,000 medals will be awarded, and to those who rendered service on the Mexican border in 1916, 5,030 medals will be awarded.

The medals are all of standard government bronze and are of the same material, size, weight and workmanship as the Distinguished Service Medal presented by the government.

KITCHEN POLICE

Then.

Sing me a song of the kitchen police,
K. P. of yesterday, finished and done,
Nailed to the job with a thirty-day lease,
Merely because he had rust on his gun.
Up in the morning before break of day,
Stumbling around mid the pans in the dark,
Watching the dawn rising dreary and gray,
More mouths to feed than had Noah in the Ark.
Cussed by the loot,
Bawled by the mob,
Up to his snoot
In an unending job.
Peeling and boiling and plumb out of luck,
Washing and mopping and scrubbing—he stuck.

Now.

Sing me a song of the kitchen police,
Came to us yesterday, left us today.
She had it easy, we left her in peace,
Did what she wanted and none said her nay.
Got up at ten or eleven o'clock—
(I fixed the fires, friend wife cooked the meals)—
When she went broke put our silver in hock,
Couldn't abide the way wishwater feels.
Movies each night,
Use of the Ford,
Labors but slight,
Steel magnate's horde.
I'll say Lucille was decidedly IT,
Sitting on top of the world—but she quit.

—Tip Bliss, in The Home Sector.

:-: With the :-: Laughing Philosopher

UNTALENTED.

A young Scotman had married an English lady, and some time afterward he paid a visit to a bachelor uncle.

"Weel, Sandy, I hear ye hae gotten a wife," said the old man.

"Yes, uncle."

"What can she dae?"

"Do? What do you mean?"

"Weel," the uncle went on, "can she sew an' knit? Does she mend your claes?"

"No," the young man admitted.

"Humph!" commented the uncle. "Weel, does she cook? Can she make parritch?"

"Oh, no, uncle!" the young man explained. "The servants do all those things. But you should hear her sing. She has the most beautiful voice you ever heard."

"Sing!" repeated the old man scornfully. "Man, could ye no hae gotten a canary."—London Chronicle.

CRITICISM.

Once upon a time a man who lived in a valley made a bet with the valley critic that he could carry an armful of eels up a high hill.

The wager was taken, and the whole village was invited to witness the feat.

The man ascended with a hundred live eels in his arms, but nearing the top, weary and broken with the almost superhuman attempt to keep the wiggling eels in his possession, two or three eels slipped from his arms and fell to the ground. He reached the top with ninety-seven eels.

"I told you he couldn't do it!" shouted the village critic, skipping around in glee.—Cartoons Magazine.

LOOKED DIFFERENT IN WAR TIME.

Marshal Joffre dined recently with some of his wife's relatives who own a country house near Meaux, on the road to Chateau-Thierry. Coffee was served on a terrace that overlooked a pretty, winding river toward which the lawns of the estate sloped.

"What is that water down there?" asked the marshal.

"That," replied his host, "is the Marne."—L'Eclair (Paris).

VOICELESS

I never could crow like a rooster,
Although I have cried like the deuce ter;
The cords in my throat
Sure capture my goat,
When ordered to crow they refuse ter.

—New York World.

GEORGE'S HANDICAP.

A certain senator, deploring the dishonest methods of one type of business man, once said, with a smile: "It all brings back to me a dialogue I once heard in a Southern school. 'Children,' said the teacher, 'be diligent and steadfast, and you will succeed. Take the case of George Washington, whose birthday we are soon to celebrate. Do you remember my telling you of the great difficulty George Washington had to contend with?' 'Yes, ma'am,' said a little boy. 'He couldn't tell a lie.'"—San Francisco Argonaut.

GOING TOO FAR.

A man from the backwoods of Western America visited New York for the first time one Christmas, and went into a restaurant to have his Christmas dinner.

All went well until the waiter brought him a napkin. The eyes of the back-woodsman flamed, and, pulling a sixshooter from his hip-pocket, he told that waiter his mind.

"You take that blamed thing away at once," he said, evenly. "I reckon I know when to use a handkerchief, without having them darned hints thrown out!"—London Tit-Bits.

TIME HE WAS QUITTING.

A stranger entered a church in the middle of the sermon and seated himself in the back pew. After a while he began to fidget. Leaning over to the white-haired man at his side, evidently an old member of the congregation, he whispered:

"How long has he been preaching?"

"Thirty or forty years, I think," the old man answered. "I don't know exactly."

"I'll stay then," decided the stranger. "He must be nearly done."—St. Louis Star.

JACK AND GILL.

When every town and hamlet had a still,
Two bits would buy sufficient for a thrill.
But now it seems quite proper
To dispense it with a dropper,
For it takes a lot of jack to buy a gill!

—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

ONE SATISFACTION.

"What do you think of the two candidates?"

"Well, the more I think of it the more pleased I am that only one of them can be elected."—Michigan Gargoyle.

Ye Forum

SOLDIER ORGANIZATIONS.

Let all members of the Division consider carefully before affiliating with any of the after-the-war organizations—especially those organizations that are composed chiefly of men who saw little real service.

One of the most prominent of these persists in continually getting in wrong. Now it's with labor; then it's with the political party in power in some particular vicinity; or three members attempt to stop a public speaking, even to the extent of using bodily violence, just because the speaker's views do not coincide with theirs.

If this is 100 per cent Americanism—well, give us something else.

The Veterans of Foreign Wars is an organization that is worthy of the consideration of men who saw foreign service. It was organized in 1899 just at the close of the Spanish-American War. It has posts all over the world and does not seek notoriety.

Our post, Corporal Johnson No. 78, can boast of 1,400 members. There are seven posts here in Detroit, and any present or former soldier, sailor or marine, whether enlisted man or officer, is mighty welcome. Just drop in at 64 Grand River avenue at any time. Earl N. Thoroman.

140 John R St., Apt. No. 1, Detroit, Mich.

NEWS FROM THE RHINE.

Editor The Watch on the Rhine, Little Rock, Ark.:

Dear Sir—I read the first copy of The Watch on the Rhine today since the Division left me behind in August.

Just a little boast. I would like to say that out of 24 officers in the Second Battalion of the Sixth Field Artillery, Coblenz, Germany, eight officers are from the Tenth Field Artillery and wear five stars on their badges. They are: Lieut. Col. Gay, Capt. Simpson, Capt. Brumell, Lieut. Gerhart, Lieut. Watkins, Lieut. Maraist, Lieut. Ragland and Lieut. Learnard.

So please, Mr. Editor, don't forget us who hapepn to be outside the pail of the Third Division, for though our duties are here, our hearts are with the Third. We are simply giving the Sixth the finishing touches we had in the Tenth; then we are coming back to you. R. K. Learnard.

SEEKING SON.

Editor The Watch on the Rhine, Little Rock, Ark.:

Dear Sir—Can you give me any information regarding our son, Private First Class Harry W. Bush, who was a member of Ambulance Company No. 5 of the Third Division. This company was left in Brest for duty when the Third Division left for the States. Since then we have not heard anything of him, but have heard that Ambulance Company No. 5 arrived in the States. I will be thankful to you if you can give us any news. Respectfully,

Mrs. Harry F. Bush.

Pottstown, Pa., R. R. No. 5.

WOULD COME BACK.

Editor The Watch on the Rhine, Little Rock, Ark.:

Dear Sir—I received a copy of your paper this morning that was forwarded to me from my country home at Adams Run, S. C. You do not know how much pleasure it gave me to read it and keep up with my old friends in the best Division in the United States Army. There is one fault I find with your paper, but of course it is not your fault, but the fault of Lt. Strickland and Capt. Hard and Sgt. Boyd, and the fault is this, there is not a bit of news from the Supply Company of the 30th Infantry, which is the best company in that regiment. If you can spare time find out if old Corporal Bill Switzer is still in charge of the mules.

If I did not have everything tied up in this business, the Dargan-Harilee Realty and Development Co., and was not expecting to take on a female member in the company soon I would sure come back as a buck in the 30th Infantry, that is, if Capt. Hard would put me in charge of the horse shows.

I am getting on fine, and tell all the boys that if they ever come to Florence, S. C., to look me up and I will give them a dandy time and three squares a day.

Best regards to the 30th Infantry.

Frank H. Barnwell.

A LITTLE SNAP.

During the past few months, I notice there has been a decided falling-off of news relative to the Sixth Engineers in the correspondence column of the Watch on the Rhine. Such a condition of affairs should never exist in the regiment known as the Gallopin' Sixth, a regiment that was always known to set a pace and a pretty strong one at that. What seems to be the trouble? Can it be that there is a slump in the spirit or a general feeling of leaving it to the other fellow?

It strikes me that the Train has adopted a pretty high-spirited measure in that it has correspondents scattered, not only all over the U. S. A., but it seems they still have a kick left in the A. E. F. Why shouldn't the regiment adopt something along the same lines? Only through the columns of the divisional paper can such a practice be put into effect and we all know there is a little ability at least left in the old outfit to take care of that end. I know that there is quite an abundance of literary genius temporarily dormant throughout the country, only waiting for someone to rekindle the fire that blazed through the columns of the Pioneer at Ochtendung, Germany. Who is going to furnish the spark? It must be done from the old outfit itself and my suggestion is that some one assume the responsibility and if that some one won't assume that function—then have some corporal detail that some one to act. Let him be the editor-in-chief for the regiment. Have him appeal to the ex-Gallopers of the Argonne trail to send him anything and everything that might be of some interest to the boys in and out of the uniform who cling to the spirit of the Sixth U. S. Engineers. I'm sure you will find that he will have his hands full sorting out the numerous returns from all the country and he will have a hard job picking out the best. Yes, we could fill every column of the paper but, of course, we won't be hoggish; we'll leave a little space for the rest. Get the idea. There's Ex-Loot Marble who I know will sit up nights burning midnight oil and wear out ribbon after ribbon on his little Corona, all for the sake of the Old Sixth. What is really necessary is just a little snap. Let's have it.

My fondest personal regards to all the old timers and a hearty handshake to all the new engineers, I am,

Always for the Sixth Engineers,

Jack Lapsley,

166 26th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

DID YOU KNOW HIM?

Editor The Watch on The Rhine, Little Rock, Ark.:

Dear Sir—I have in my possession an old pocketbook and a snapshot that belonged to John C. Barrett of Battery C, 10th Field Artillery, who was killed at St. Mihiel September 12th when one of our guns blew up. I buried him ten minutes afterward, and I never did get to know his home address. His mother is living somewhere in Missouri, I think, and if you could help to find her, I'd be glad to send her the belongings of her son. I'm sure she would appreciate it. I'll watch the columns of the paper, hoping some one will be able to give me the information. Yours truly,

Carl H. Swanson.

Formerly 1st Sgt. Batt. C, 10th F. A.

12 Mansfield St., Ironwood, Mich.

SHELLS STILL PERIL FRENCH

Old Ammunition Blown Up by Fires in Area Devastated by Germans.

Laon, France.—Residents of the devastated districts of France are still fleeing from bursts of shell and shrapnel. The new menace is caused by small fires, which frequently set off the shells that have been piled up to be hauled away and exploded in some safe place.

In the desolate fields thousands of unexploded shells have been picked up by German prisoners, and, though there are details hauling them away and exploding them in remote valleys every day, there are still long ranks of them everywhere.

Sparks from locomotives and from small fires, where battlefield rubbish is being burned, occasionally set fire to patches of dry weeds, and the accidental bursts are numerous. Roads passing places where shells are being set off are guarded, but it is from accidental blasts that the danger comes.

Official Emblems of the Society of the Third Division.

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THE WATCH ON THE RHINE, Little Rock, Ark.

A HISTORICAL SKETCH OF THE REGULAR ARMY

By CAPT. JOHN S. MADDEN, 7TH INF.

(Continued from Last Week.)

Stage Setting at New Orleans.

And now we come to New Orleans where the Americans under Jackson administered a defeat such as the British never suffered in all their warfare with the great Napoleon. At that time Florida was filled with Spanish and the keys yere refuge for countless numbers of pirates, bold, swashbuckling buccaneers who sailed under the black flag. Louisiana was nearly all French, and the Creek Indians were on the warpath, the country was alive with outlaw negroes, and it was this combination that England hoped to stir up and enlist under her banner.

But the timely defeat of the Creek Indians at Horseshoe Bend by Jackson put them out of the question, and the pirates and the negroes that did any fighting at all were with Jackson when he made his immortal fight at New Orleans.

The Britsh were under Lord Packenham, a brother-in-law of the Duke of Wellington. He had under his commad the best of England's great army. Veterans, they were, who had fought in the Peninsular wars against the Little Corporal, and their confidence was high. Out in the harbor were fifty ships, all manned by sailors who had fought with Nelson at the battle of the Nile. On two of the vessels were civilian officials who were to take up their duties just as soon as the city fell.

Licking Napoleon's Conquerors.

On the 15th day of January 1815, sometime in the morning, the attack was launched. The British war cry was "Beauty and booty," a phrase given them by Packenham, which was his promise to them in case they should take the city. The British were dressed in awe-inspiring uniforms, which, to their reasoning, would strike fear into the hearts of the motley lines which awaited their onslaught behind the low mud walls with Jackson. Each man wore a bearskin coat, across each breast was a white leather belt with a dazzling buckle in the center, and the whole line made an inspiring sight as it advanced toward the American positions. Jackson let them advance to within a few feet of his men, then gave the word to fire. A line of fire ran down the American ranks and when the morning wind blew the smoke aside the ground was covered with dead and dying. Just twenty minutes this battle raged, and then the British withdrew, leaving ever 2,000 of their dead and wounded in front of Jackson's lines. It was a terrific loss. Three of their generals were killed, seven colonels and 75 lesser officers. Packenham himself fell with a bullet through his heart. The famous Gordan Highlanders under Colonel Dale went into the fight with 940 men and came out with 140, the gallant Dale himself losing his life while trying to rally his fear-stricken men.

In this fight the Americans lost 13, six killed and seven wounded. Quite a number of regulars took part in this historic battle. One famous regiment, in particular, the old Seventh Infantry, stood behind those low walls that winter morning and mowed down those British regulars. In just such a way as this comrades of the same old regiment mowed down the imperial German troops over 103 later on the Marne.

It was a great battle and the last we ever fought with Great Britain In that battle were regulars and militia alike ,but all had received hard months of fighting and training with Jackson in the war with the Creek Indians; and most important of all, Jackson was a soldier and a leader, and his men knew it. Had he been in command at Detroit or Bladensburg the history of those battles would have been different.

Regulars in the Mexican War.

At the close of the War of 1812 the regular army numbered about 58,000, but was cut down to 10,000 by Congress shortly after the war. In the long stretch between the ending of that war and the beginning of the Mexican War in 1846 our army was used in protecting our frontiers against hostile Indians.

At the beginning of the Mexican War the regular army numbered 10,000 and at its close 31,000. In this war the regulars played a most important part. They furnished all the general officers for the army that was raised, and in all our two years of warfare the American army never lost a battle. This war was a great training ground for the men who afterward became famous as leaders in our great Civil War. Such men as Grant, Lee, Sherman, Thomas, Hood, Johnson and Jackson were all officers who were to take sides against each other a few years later.

After the Mexican War the regular army was again cut down by Congress to 16,700 men, and it was at this strength when the great strife between the states commenced. At the close of the strife it numbered about 59,000 officers and men. In this war it was the backbone of the federal army until the volunteers after two years or more of fighting had become seasoned soldiers themselves. On the Southern side the officers of high rank were from the old army, all from West Point, and it is to their ability that the Confederate army became the finest fighting machine in the world.

Slicing the Regular Army.

At the close of this war Congress, as it did after all other wars, again commenced to reduce the number of regulars. They were cut to 54,000 in 1867, to 30,000 in 1870 and to 25,000 in 1874, remaining at that low number until the outbreat of the Spanish-American War, 24 years later. Between the years 1865 and 1890 the regular army was employed constantly in the West to put down Indian uprisings, and its record is one of marvelous daring. One battle fought in 1868 with the Cheyennes along the Arickaree river had no equal in Indian warfare for stubborn resistance and endurance.

This expedition was made by 50 men under Colonel Forsythe and they had left their station to search for a wood detail which had left the post several days previous. The second day found the search party along the Arickaree, a wide but shallow river. A few yards from the shore was an island covered with a sparse undergrowth. Here it was that Forsythe decided to camp for the night. All through the day they had seen signs which told them that Indians were in the near vicinity. Therefore he decided that this island would be a good place to beat off an attack, as the Indians could only come up from one side. So they stopped for the night, picketed their horses, made camp, posted their guards and turned in for the night.

The Fight With Roman Nose.

About dawn the following day the Indians to the number of 2,000, under the noted chief, Roman Nose, charged on their position, but Forsythe was ready for them. His men were all armed with the Spencer repeating rifle of five shots and were excellent marksmen. So concealing themselves behind rocks and shrubs they poured into the seething mass of Indians and ponies a murderous fire which checked them before they reached the river.

Again and again throughout the day Roman Nose charged with his warriors, only to be beaten back with great loss of life. Forsythe also lost heavily. Lieutenant Beecher, one of his trusted officers and a son of the great Henry Ward Beecher, was killed, having been in the service only a short time.

On the second day of the fight Roman Nose was killed and from that time on the Indians made no other attempt to charge the island, but drew back and laid siege to the place, harassing the white men day and night. Many of Forsythe's wounded men died. He himself was suffering from two wounds, and as for rations they were compelled to eat the flesh of putrid horses, as all their animals had either been killed or broken loose on the first day of the fighting. For eleven days this little band of regulars held out before a regiment of cavalry came to their rescue. Only about one-half of the men survived the 11-day siege. The little party had battled against the tremendous odds of 40 to 1.

Custer On the Little Big Horn

The next important fight was the Custer massacre on the 25th day of June, 1876. George B. Custer had made a great record in the Civil War and had attained the high rank of major general of volunteers when he was only 24 years old. After the war when the army was reorganized he was made colonel of the Seventh Cavalry, which was stationed at that time in Wyoming Territory.

The Sioux Indians under Sitting Bull and Red Cloud had been very troublesome, and the War Department had decided to start a campaign against them, so accordingly dispatched Custer with the Seventh Cavalry to round them up. There were, of course, many other troops in the field, the entire force being directly under Gen. Phil Sheridan, but at this particular place along the Little Big Horn river Custer had full authority.

He left this station early one morning to the inspiring tune of "Garry Owen," and headed for the Yellowstone. Upon reaching that place he divided his regiment into three parts; one squadron under Benteen was to take the right, one under Reno the left, while he took one himself and rode up into the valley. He never came out. Nearly 3,000 warriors encircled him, and by dark every man in his four troops was dead, 269 in all. With them fell Custer and his brother, Tom Custer, who was adjutant of the regiment. Reno and Benteen were unable to render assistance to him, as the Indians attacked them in overwhelming numbers, although I believe Reno was court-martialed over it and lost his commission for not making the attempt.

The Spanish-American War was almost entirely a regulars' war. The entire army of 16,000 men which General Shafer took with him to Cuba was nearly all of the regular army, and the great record these men made in front of El Cany, San Juan Hill and Santiago is not very ancient history. Their conquest of the Philippines was equally as brilliant.

The Record of the Regulars.

This army of ours is only about 140 years old, but its record is more glorious, more romantic, than those of the armies of Europe which are 1,000 years old. It was the regular army which first crossed the great American continent in a march that took over two years. This was in 1803 and was under Captain Lewis and Capt. George Clarke, both young officers. Their story is one of daring and romance.

It was the regular army that wrote one of the most brilliant chapters in the history of Arctic explorations, which for suffering, privations and endurance has no equal. This expedition was under Lieutenant Greeley. He had 22 men from the army, mostly from the signal corps. They unloaded at Put-in-Bay in the far North, and for two years following they never saw a ship. When at last they were rescued by Commander Schley they were at death's door. The only one of them who could move at all was Sergeant Brainard, and it was due to his untiring efforts that any lived at all. There were only eight survivors. Sergeant Brainard afterwards became a major general in the quartermaster department.

It was the regular army that built the Panama canal, after all the efforts of France and several efforts of our own country had failed. Some of our best civilian engineers had gone down there and given it up. The government then sent General Gargas down to Panama and the canal was built.

It was the regular army that stamped out forever the two most insidious diseases that have cursed the earth—cholera and yellow fever. It was the regular army that started that great government which today rules the Philippines. Nothing else like it has ever been seen in the Orient. It was the regular army that led the march of nations to Pekin in 1900, and at the battle of Tien-Sien it was Calvin J. Titus, a regular, who was first over the wall.

The Regulars in the World War.

And, finally, it was the regular army to whom America turned in her darkest hour when she had accepted the challenge of battle sent out by Germany, and knew that she must number her soldiers not by thousands but by millions. Then it was the regulars she looked to. She took from their ranks both officers and noncommissioned officers, and she established her training camps, and in a few months these experienced soldiers had trained nearly 100,000 officers who were to lead our armies.

It was the regular army officers who commanded most of our brigades and fighting divisions. It was the regular army that first set foot on the soil of France, and it was the regular army that was the last to leave it. It suffered the first American losses of the war; it held the first trench; it gained more kilometers, captured more prisoners, more guns, and had heavier losses than any national guard or national army divisions of like number.

It was the regular army that stopped the gray tidal wave of Prussian advance along the Marne in June and July, 1918. It was the regular army that saved Paris, and by so doing shortened the war by two years.

I might say that the regular won the war, but I will not, for it may not be discreet. I am certain, however, that we are proud of it, and I believe that for the first time in its existence, due to its splendid accomplishments in this war, the regular army is about to come into its own.

(The End.)

THE ARMY NURSE

When poets wrote of sacrifice in Flanders and in France,
Of how our brave young heroes left their homes and took the chance.
Of how our Red Cross nurses toiled and wept and even died,
They didn't even mention those who labored on this side.

They wrote at length of daring deeds performed on every hand,
They wrote the ballad beautiful, "The Rose of No Man's Land."
They wrote of mothers, sweethearts, wives, who waited home in fear;
But forgot to write a few short lines of Army Nurses here.

Some day perhaps they'll think of you, of sleepless nights you spent,
With misery and suffering, when willing hands you lent;
When through those weary days and nights you toiled (perhaps you wept)
You're Roses, too, each one of you, your country's faith you kept.

—Fort Sheridan Recall.

AT THE MAJESTIC.

A good show has no trouble in getting itself noised about. That's the sort of a show the Majestic has next week. There is no picking of headliners or features on this bill. Sybil Vane, the playlet, "—And Son," Elinore & Williams, La Bernicia, "Pianoville," all of them measure up to the high standard of Interstate vaudeville.

Sybil Vane, billed as "The Galli-Curci of Vaudeville," is probably one of the most popular song artists that has appeared here this year. Her program is composed entirely of operatic and concert numbers, which she sings in a voice of unusual range and quality. Leon Domique officiates at the piano.

The attempted reformation of a profligate son by a Wall Street magnate apparently offers little material for fun. But as written by Edwin Burke and played by Edward Smith and company, it proves itself the richest sort of subject-matter for comedy. The name of the playlet is "—And Son." Smith is a clever comedian, and he has excellent support.

Kate Elinore and Sam Williams are proving popular in their hash of nonsense which they term "a reel of real fun." The first part is devoted to a burleque on "celluloid actors," and the last part to songs and snappy repartee.

Other acts are "Pianoville," featuring George Reed and Girls; Little Jom, the bear with the human brain, and the Screen Telegram Pictorial.

Daily bargain matinee at 2:30; nights at 7:30 and 9:00. Seats reserved one week in advance at the box office or by phone Main 110.

A THRIFTY SUITOR.

For two long years Jock had been courting Maggie. One evening, after a silence of nearly an hour, Maggie said shyly:

"I'll gie ye a penny for ye thochts, Jock."

"Weel," replied Jock with sudden boldness, "I was just thinkin' hoo fine it wud be if ye were to gie me a bit kissie."

She complied demurely, and again there was a long silence until Maggie timidly ventured, "What are ye thinkin' aboot noo, Jock Anither?"

"Na, na, lassie," was the reply. "I was just thinkin' that it was aboot time ye were payin' me that penny for ma thochts."—The Tattler.

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CORRESPONDENCE

SEVENTH INFANTRY

COMPANY D..

Pvts. 1st Class Barnes, Cleary, Hawthorne and Husbands went to Dumas, Ark., to help quiet things there, but there was little to settle after all.

Pvt. 1st Class Thomas H. Finn has been employed for some time at the Officers' Quarters at fireman.

The rank and file of Co. D is very slim; therefore we call upon you exmembers for a little assistance in helping to fill the blank files. The total number on the roll is eighteen men.

First Sgt. Doyle received a letter from Mr. Joseph F. Denig, a former member of this company while overseas. He extends his very best wishes to all the boys.

COMPANY G.

Sgt. Robert S. Moore has just returned from a ten-day furlough at Kansas City, visiting his grandfather and uncle there. Sgt. Moore feels rather proud now. He says his grandfather is a Civil War veteran; also an Indian mutiny veteran of the British army. His uncle is a Spanish-American War veteran, having served in Co. M, 7th Inf. during that war.

Sgt. Thomas Cawley, who decided he needed another furlough, re-enlisted in December for one year, got the furlough O. K., and has just returned. He visited his folks in Holyoke, Mass.

First Sgt. Leo M. Wilkes has been sent on recruiting service at Dallas, Texas.

Capt. Robert L. Wright, who has been in command of Co. G since we left Germany, left for recruiting service at Dallas, Texas.

Sgt. Moore, who was formerly a member of Co. L,desires that some of his old buddies write to him. Sgt. Moore considers all the men that were in Co. L overseas his buddies.

COMPANY H.

Trotter, Crabtree and Douglas have been promoted to the grade of first-class private.

First Sgt. Frank Gaynor is on detached service with the district recruiting officer at Dallas, Texas, so we are sure of getting a few new comrades, as Sgt. Gaynor usually gets what he goes after.

Sgt. Earl H. Dimmick has returned to camp after spending thirty days with his parents at Colfax, Iowa.

Pvt. 1st Class Fairy L. Ard has been transferred and is now on recruiting duty with the recruiting officer at Hemingway, S. C.

Pvt. 1st Class William K. Trotter has beben granted a seven-day furlough to Chicago, Ill.

As yet, we haven't heard from any of the ex-members of Co. H, so come across with some dope.

30TH INFANTRY

BITS OF HISTORY.

A few enemy troops reached the woods just north of Fossoy-Crezancy road. Only one party of three enemy machine gunners was observed by the regimental observation post north of Fossoy-Crezancy road. This party came up the hill from the direction of Fossoy and was quickly disposed of.

The main defensive position of the regiment was not even attacked. The only ones of the enemy who came over close enough to this position to be seen were three machine gunners previously mentioned. Practically all of the fighting the first day was done by the first battalion, Machine Gun Company and Headquarters Company.

A platoon of Co. C, under command of 1st Lieut. H. H. Marsh, remained in Mezy on the banks of the river until late in the afternoon when it fell back to the railroad track and joined with a platoon of the headquarters company and Co. G of the 38th Infantry on a counter attack.

By 10 o'clock in the morning it was believed at the regimental P. C. that the German offensive had failed completely. By noon belief had changed to certainty.

The night of July 16-16 the second battalion under command of Major Sylvester was ordered to clear the southern banks of the Marne in our area of all enemy stragglers, and our line was re-established on the river.

In the meantime, the French, on the right of the 38th Infantry, had fallen back several kilometers placing the last named unit in a serious position and forcing it to change its defensive program. A counter attack was started by the French to assist the right of the 38th, and all the time we were being heavily shelled from our right and from our front. Enemy units planted machine guns on the hill on our right and rendered the road from Le Chanet to Crezancy impassible.

The big allied counter offensive was launched and on the morning of July 18th we were bombarded with an intensity which rivaled that of the original preparation fire. On July 19th we were relieved by the 111th Infantry, and billited in La Chapelle and vicinity.

The losses of the 30th Infantry, in officers and men, were very heavy, not from the infantry attack, but from the preparation fire. It was for this stand that the 30th Infantry was decorated on January 3, 1919, by the French with the Croix de Guerre with palm.

Casualties: Officers, 25; men, 1,400.

After the Second Battle of the Marne, July 15th, 1918, the 30th Infantry was relieved by the 111th Infantry, and sent back to the vicinity of Esses for the purpose of reorganization and re-equipment, etc., reaching that place on the 20th of July. At this time the regiment, numbering some 2,000 men, was in command of Col. Cromwell Stacey, as Col. E. L. Butts, commanding officer, and Capt. W. S. Maxwell, the adjutant, were then on leave. The losses of the officers, non-commissioned officers and enlisted men, and equipment during the battle of the 15th had been particularly severe, and at the time it was thought that it would take at least two weeks to get the regiment in good shape again. On the night of July 22nd, the 30th Infantry was ordered to the support of the 38th Infantry, which had crossed the Marne at Mezy, and was holding a line extending from the heights above Charteves to and just beyond Jaulgonne, connecting up with the French on the right and the Fourth Infantry on the left. The regiment left Esses at 8 a. m., July 23, and crossed the Marne on a pontoon bridge at Mezy at 1 o'clock p. m., on the same day, Regimental headquarters being established in Charteves during that afternoon. Companies A and B of the first battalion were attached to the second battalion under command of Major Sylvester, and companies C and D were attached to the third battalion under command of Maj. Paul C. Paschal. At 6 o'clock p. m., the 30th Infantry was ordered to relieve the 38th Infantry, during the night. The relief was accomplished as ordered with the exception of one, Co. C of the 38th, which got lost during the night and attached itself to the 30th Infantry next morning. The second battalion together with companies A and B took up a position to the northeast of Jaulgonne, along the right-hand side of the ravine leading up to Le Charmel Chateau. The third battalion, together with C and D companies, took up a position to the northeast of Charteves in the woods on hill 210. One battalion of the 38th under Major Keeley was held in support at Jaulgonne. The 30th Infantry Machine Gun company was placed on the right of the third battalion just west of Jaulgonne.

On the evening of the 23rd, some 700 replacements assigned to the regiment reached Charteves. The brigade commander ordered that they be immediately placed in the line. On account of the relief however, which was subsequently ordered, only those assigned to the third battalion, about 250 men, saw any action, and because of their inexperience, they proved to be liabilities rather than assets.

(To Be Contniued.)

ITEMS.

Color Sergt. James L. Monroe, Hdqrs. Co., has returned to duty, after spending a 40-day furlough with his relatives and friends in Atlanta, Ga. Jack is an old-timer and has 29 years of service to his credit, and he served all through the World War. This was his first furlough in 18 years and he says he made the best of use of it.

Privt. George W. Wagner, Hdqrs. Co., has been appointed corporal to fill an existing vacancy.

Major Edward H. Jordan, Medical Dept., has reported back for duty, after spending 30 days' leave with his parents and relatives at Denver, Colo.

Second Lieut. John G. Selby, after spending 30 days' leave visiting relatives and friends at Camden, N. J., has reported back for duty.

First Sergt. Frederick A. DaMe, Co. F, reported for duty, after spending a month's furlough visiting Plattsburg, N. Y., Syracuse, N. Y., and New York City. DaMe says there is plenty of snow up north and as he was not acclimated to freezing weather he made a hasty retreat back to Camp Pike.

Privt. George H. Ingram, Hdqrs. Co., is relieved from special duty at Regimental Headquarters. George is an expert watchmaker and repairer, and he earnestly solicits the trade of the soldiers in camp.

Corp. John Rock and Horseshoer John Sasser, Hdqrs. Co., recently discharged, have re-enlisted in the 4th Heavy Mobile Ordnance Repair Shop, for Camp Stanley, Texas. Both of these soldiers are veterans of the World War and participated in five major engagements.

Privt. Christopher Rasmussen, Co. D, who was discharged on the 24th, has re-enlisted in the Chemical Warfare Service, in New Jersey. Christopher was assigned to Co. D, on January 1, 1918, and has been in all engagements that the Thirtieth participated in.

Corp. Herbert Brown, Hdqrs. Co., is acting stable sergeant, in the absence of Stable Sergeant Bill Fentress, who is on furlough.

Sergt. Holland J. Scott, Hdqrs. Co., has been granted a seven-day furlough for the purpose of visiting his wife who is seriously ill at Memphis, Tenn.

Second Lieut. Neil S. Murrie left camp January 25 on a 15-day leave. Lieutenant Murrie is visiting relatives and friends at Seymour, Texas.

Privt. John Devoe, Hdqrs. Co., has been appointed company clerk, vice Corporal Wagner, placed on special duty in personnel office.

Band Sergt. Harry L. Dalton, Hdqrs. Co., who took the advantage of a month's furlough upon re-enlistment, has returned to duty, after visiting his relatives at Whitehall, N. Y.

A letter has been received from First Sergeant Pendleton, Machine Gun Co., now on recruiting duty at Nashville, Tenn. He says that recruiting is the kind of duty that suits him, and states that 17 recruits have been gathered in since he has been on the job.

Two or three members of Hdqrs. Co. have received letters from one of its old members, Sam Hagen. Sergeant Hagen was platoon sergeant of the pioneer platoon on July 14, 1918, when he was wounded by being hit in the right eye with a piece of shrapnel thus losing his sight in that eye. He was an old soldier, having served 14 years in the cavalry before joining Hdqrs. Co., 30th Infantry. At the present time he is working for the Buick Motor company at Flint, Mich., and wishes to be remembered to all the boys. His earnest request is to hear from any members of the old 30th so that he may keep posted on current events of the old organization. His address is 729 Newall street, Flint, Mich.

Privt. Alphonse Bourland, Hdqrs. Co., has reported back for duty, after spending his furlough with his relatives at Christopher, Ill.

Corp. William Todd, Co. H, has enlisted for another year and transferred to the Chemical War Service.

Ex-Lieut. John P. Lake, formerly of this organization, paid us a visit last week.

Mechanic Lang, Co. H, is very busy with his daily duties. He has been with us for four months, and he hasn't even paid Little Rock a single visit. On two occasions this month he has visited the canteen, and he expects to go once more on this enlistment.

Sergt. James J. Robinson, formerly of the 5th Infantry, has returned after a month's furlough visiting his relatives at Albany, N. Y. Sergeant Robinson is assigned to Co. H.

Sergt. F. A. Long, Co. A, has been granted a 30-day furlough. He left camp January 23rd for Union Deposit, Pa., where he will visit his relatives, whom he has not seen for several years.

Privt. John Perry, Co. A, received a letter from Ex-Mechanic Jenkins, who was discharged last August. The way the letter reads the outside is a rather tough proposition at the present time, and he expects to be back with the company soon.

Many members of Co. A are up in the air to know what Private Perry is going to do with the $100 that he received as a state bonus from Massachusetts.

Barnard Cohen, former member of Co. H, has been heard from. He is now in the butcher business, but as we all know Cohen was ravenous for chicken, we expect the next letter to state that he is in the poultry trade.

Sergeant Herd, Co. F, the famous Marathon runner, will take anyone up on a six-mile run. He will give a 50-yard start.

Sergt. John E. Tarasino, Hdqrs. Co., has returned from Ft. Sam Houston, Texas, where he visited his relatives.

Several members of Co. K are learning the art of wrestling and lawn tennis. So far, none of the wrestlers have been injured as they have no hair to pull. The tennis boys are lean and lank, and the way some strike the ball, they will need extra right-fielders.

First Lieut. Timothy A. Pedley, Jr., has assumed command of Co. B. He will retain command until 1st Lieut. Fred During returns from recruiting service at Nashville, Tenn.

Sergt. John T. Crosby, Co. B, has reported back from his furlough.

Supply Sergt. Mike Hermanofski, Co. B, is acting first sergeant and company clerk.

Bugler Stanton, Co. B, is now acting company mail clerk and company runner. He is very busy now, as he receives from three to four letters for the company every day.

Cook Barry, Co. B, is still wondering if he will ever hear from his Liberty bonds and the $100 bonus that the state of Massachusetts gives her boys.

Privt. First Class Klauss and Cook Massa, Co. B, are thinking of starting a skating rink at Belmont. Cook Massa has won a number of trophies, and with the assistnce of Klauss the boys can see visions of great success.

Privt. George. J. Fisher, Co. I, left camp January 24th on a 30-day furlough to visit his parents in Chicago, Ill.

Sergt. William L. Wright, Co. I, is detailed on special duty at Camp Utilities to learn the carpenter trade.

Supply Sergeant Guillemot and Mess Sergeant Pankevich, Co. I, received their Mexican border service medals on January 24th.

Sergts. Michael J. Farrell, Martin H. Betty, John F. McNamara, and Wagoner Fred P. Roberts, Supply Co., were discharged the middle of last week and re-enlisted for Chemical Warfare Service at Edgeworth, Md.

First Lieut. James P. Moore left camp January 24th for Alexandria, La., on official business.

Stewart R. Strader, formerly of Co. M, writes from Rochester, N. Y., that he is still wearing the uniform. He is employed by the government at the Rochester Gun Plant.

Cook Frank W. Cramer, Co. M, has notified the folks at home to have the fatted calf ready, as he is expecting a furlough early in February.

Sergt. Clarence E. Nutter, Co. M, has taken charge of the detachment of recruits recently assigned to the regiment. Nutter says they are fine specimens of men and will make good soldiers.

Sergt. Walter H. Herrington, Co. M, is now a clerk in the regimental headquarters.

Sergt. Paul Rietz, Co. L, was furloughed to the Regular Army Reserve on January 22nd.

Sergt. Housel, Co. K, has been placed on special duty at message center, at regimental headquarters.

18TH FIELD ARTILLERY

Maj. Edward B. Edwards, Commanding.

Occasionally a letter reaches us from an ex-buddie. Some have married but most have not. In many of the letters there is a feeling of discontent, caused in some cases by the high cost of living, grouchy bosses, and long working hours. We are in receipt of a couple of letters where the writer expressed his desire to finish his education but could not do so on account of the financial fix that he was in.

Perhaps it would be interesting for them to know that we are in a posi-

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O. D. Flannel Shirts	$5.50, $6.00
Herman or Endicott Army Shoes	$6.95, $8.00
Third Division Lapel Emblem (gold plate)	75c
Victory Campaign Bar	35c
Stars, each	5c
O. D. 4¼-lb. Wool Blankets	$8.00
Grey 4-lb. Wool Blankets	$7.00
Lockhart Puttees, per pair	$5.00
Jersey Knit Puttees (stitched edges), per pair	$4.00
Army Socks (light weight wool), per pair	55c
per dozen	$6.25
Army Socks, heavy wool, white or grey, per pair	95c
Underwear, wool, two-piece, per garment	$1.95

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Knights of Columbus
Community Service
609 Scott Street, Little Rock
Why not visit us next Saturday evening and attend the weekly dance? You will then come often. Hall open every day from 8 a. m. to 10 p. m. Pool and billiard tables free. Cigarettes and candy. Bring your "Buddy."

The O'Leary Produce Co.
Telephones Main 243-244 and 245 Little Rock
Prompt Deliveries to Camp Pike
Wholesale
Fruits and Produce
Superior Quality—Dependable Supply
Office and Wareroom
210 TO 224 FERRY STREET

tion to help them complete their education. Right here at Camp Pike we have a college that is a real, live, up-to-the-minute educational institution that teaches and prepares you for the goal that you are seeking.

You who are interested in your education come back to the old outfit and we will push you through. That same spirit of good fellowship still prevails throughout the regiment. You will feel at home more than ever now that we are back in the good old U. S. A. Not a bad location we're in either. A 15-minute ride takes you to Little Rock. Here you can enter into all sorts of diversions suited to your own individual tastes. In camp we have an excellent theatre, a well equipped gymnasium, a visitors house where at least two dances are held each week. You wouldn't know the old outfit. Drop into any of the quarters and you will see the boys having the time of their lives, playing pool, or dancing to the latest music produced by their Victrolas.

Consider this proposition. Remember also that you earn while you learn, and saving comes very easy. The old allotment system is still in vogue. Let us hear from you.

W. D. L.

ITEMS.

Headquarters company has eight new recruits hopping to the tune of squads right.

Everybody is working hard to win a class "A" pass card.

First Sergeant Mutimer is still in hopes of landing his discharge.

Sergeant McKenna of the Ordnance Detachment has just returned from a leave of 40 days which he spent in Boston and New York. He seems to think that the Boston people have got it on the world when it comes to entertaining. It was the first leave he has taken in 14 years, and one can imagine the reception he got after so long an absence.

Drop us a line now and then as we are anxious to know how you are getting along.

A letter has been received from Andy Grant. He is working in Salt Lake City.

R. R. Smith is still away on his furlough. There is a strong suspciion that he got married.

Word has been received that little Johnnie Bull is married.

Mess Sergeant Pegler, Mechanic Conklin, Corporal Mass, First Sergeant Coates, and Corporal Cox are in the Base Hospital.

Privt. First Class Harry Bearman has returned from furlough.

Since First Sergt. Coates of Bat. E has gone to the hospital, Sergt. Frank Clune is acting first sergeant.

FOURTH INFANTRY

HEADQUARTERS.

Sgt. Major Toomey is due to arrive back in camp this week.

During the absence of the sergeant major, Bn. Sgt. Kiernan has been in charge.

Lt. Alexander, police officer 4th Infantry, is quite a busy man these days in his endeavors to make the area around the 4th Infantry look like something. The boys are right behind him with their picks, shovels and whitewash. In addition to his other duties he also is mess officer at the officers' mess, and when it comes to making up menus why you have simply got to hand it to the lieutenant.

HEADQUARTERS CO.

Second Lt. Urban V. Letellier, Commanding.

Upon the former members of the company who are now in civil life and who are subscribers to the Division papers it is urged that they contribute to the columns. We men still in the service are only too glad to get a word from you fellows, and no doubt you are just as keen for news from your former outfit. So, get together and give us an account of yourselves since leaving the outfit. We will guarantee to do our part in supplying you with news if you will only meet us half way.

There is another matter we would like to have you interest yourselves in, and that is send in to the Editor of the "Watch on the Rhine" any little narrative or story in connection with your services while overseas relative to battle incidents or personal encounters with the enemy. This data would make very interesting reading matter and would also serve its purpose for the War Department in its compilation of official reports, etc., of the various organizations that took part in the World War.

Sgt. Minter has gone on furlough to Picton, Texas.

Here's boosting a highly successful business—"Chink Fauntaine" Building, No. 910 South avenue and Ninth street; musician, barber and laundryman.

COMPANY C.

Co. "C" extends best wishes and a welcome return to its former commander, Captain Rumbough. In spite of the fact that there are only a few of the old members left in the organization, they are sure that the entire organization of former days really would like to see Captain Rumbough and shake hands with him individually.

Nearly all the men in this organization have at last received their illusive Liberty Bonds, and they are all putting them away for a rainy day.

We would gladly help all the former members to get in touch with their former buddies, if they would be kind enough to drop us a line about once in two weeks.

Could any one of the old-timers in this organization help us to find the true address of Cpl. Scillaba, who gave his life while fighting in the Meuse-Argonne offensive? We have at this office a certificate for a D. S. C. for Cpl. Scillaba, and after several communications to the address of his brother, we failed to locate the right parties. A little help on your part will surely be appreciated.

Do not go back on the old outfit. Don't forget that the Army needs your help—especially your old organization. Tell all men who have never been in the Army what the service has meant to you in the last few years. Tell them the truth. Show them that you have gained health, strength and wisdom in spite of the hardships you have endured. Show them that there is no place in the whole world where there is an opportunity without any cost on their part except in the Army. Don't forget that our country needs the same protection as it did before the war. It is the duty as an American to see that all Americans get the benefit of the health, wealth and wisdom which is the natural birthright of an American. By health we mean the strong, virile, clean manhood that opened the eyes of the enemy. By wealth we mean the wealth that our natural birth and environment has created for us in wealth or will power, to do things where others fail and to aid all who need our aid. Wisdom is the last but not the least of virtues created in the American man. Wisdom is a power and a glory that only self-sacrifice can attain.

COMPANY M.

Sgt. Kissam, who is on recruiting duty, presented the company with a brand new recruit, who answers to the name of Varner Drummond and is doing well.

Sgt. Stukey and Pvt. Veale volunteered for riot duty at Dumas in the hope of being able to return with sufficient shotguns to equip all the hunters in the company.

The mess sergeant is laying in an extra supply of eatables in expectation of the return from furlough of Sgt. Ensminger.

The sympathy of the company is extended to 1st Sgt. Horton, whose mother died while he was on furlough.

76TH FIELD ARTILLERY

SUPPLY COMPANY.

Regimental Supply Sgt. McGuire is now on detached service with the recruiting detachment at New York City.

Supply Sgt. Bassett has returned to duty after spending a 15-day furlough at his home at Fort Ethan Allen, Va. His wife and two children accompanied him on his return trip.

Mech. Harris now on special duty at Regimental Headquarters, is driving a Dodge for the adjutant.

"Dad" Morse would like to hear from some of the former members of Battery C.

Ebbear, the muleskinner, is now taking the place of Wallie Wilburn in the Supply Company.

Bartos would appreciate it very much if Arthur Millette would correspond with him, and he is not the only one of the old outfit that has not written.

We would like to know what has ever become of Cox. Did he start for Mexico or Montreal? Some one said that he was going back to Thur for the ration hound that he left there.

The CAPITAL BILLIARD PARLOR

Offers you a pleasant place to spend your time when in the city. Located in the

CAPITAL HOTEL.

8TH M. G. BN.

The entire Battalion regrets the loss of Supply Sgt. Major Smith, who is to be furloughed to the Reserve on Saturday and will leave for Chicago.. The sergeant major says he has a position waiting for him with a construction company there. It is rumored that he is to be married also.

The Battalion received two recruits last week, namely Fay Quisenherr and Olen Coulter. Both were assigned to Co. D.

The Officers' Club was the scene of an informal dance Saturday evening to celebrate the victories of the basketball team over the 38th Infantry and the 3rd M. P. Co. Lieut. Johnson of Co. C, who is on special duty with the latter, was a guest and took the "kidding" like a good sport.

The Enlisted Men's Club has a new attraction, a player piano. Dances will be in vogue there in the near future.

Word has been received from Lt. C. D. Jencks, formerly of Co. C. Lt. Jencks has recently returned from England, where he was M. T. O. He is at home in Providence, R. I., awaiting action on his resignation.

10TH FIELD ARTILLERY

Lt. Col. Thos. J. Johnson, Commanding.

All the present members have sent out recruiting letters to their pals and we hope the old boys will pitch in and help fill up the blank files in the old outfit.

Chief Mec. Horace Mattingly was operated on for appendicitis and is recuperating as well as can be expected.

Sgt. Alvin K. Vick is also at the hospital from a severe twist he received while playing basketball, and is doing fine. Some of the boys might drop them a line at Camp Hospital, Ward 12, Camp Pike, Ark.

Sgt. Melvine Steele has returned from a 30-day furlough.

Among the new recruits that came to the 10th is a certain cowboy by the name of "Wild Bill" Buchanan, from Montana. Bill is going to break in all the wild horses and promises some real fun.

Cpls. Raaen and Shepard have graduated from the Cooks' and Bakers' School, but the old boys needn't worry, as they are doing stable police again.

Harry Grey has added another rank to his long list. He is now acting Supply Sergeant in place of Sgt. Wheelberger, who has been discharged.

Sgt. Harold C. Mahoney has returned from a 30-day furlough.

Cook Charles R. Ream has made a flying trip to Texas in regard to his oil stocks, and from the smile he carries around on his face everything must be booming in the oil fields.

Sgt. Wilferd W. Spaulding has reenlisted and is transferred to the 5th F. A. at Camp Taylor, Ky.

Cpl. Bugler Fisher is still after that furlough to the Reserve, and he says if he doesn't get it his future destination will be the Philippine Islands.

Sgt. Harold Freeman of "Duck" Battery has embarked on the calm sea of matrimony. He promises us that it is the last time that he will say "I DO."

Anyone knowing the present whereabouts of Adam C. Campbell, formerly of the 10th F. A., communite with 1st Sgt. Edward Combs, Hdqrs.. Co., as he has something of importance for Campbell.

Sol Alexander, formerly of Supply Co., and several other old members of the 3rd Division, have started a social club in Chicago, Ill., called the "Marne Boys" of the 3rd Division, World War Veterans, and the first few dances they ran at Emmet Hall, Chicago, Ill., were great successes. Any of the boys around Chicago who are interested write or call on Mr. Sol Alexander, 3204 Roosevelt Road, Chicago, Ill.

6TH ENGINEER TRAIN

This is the second installment of the roster of former members of the train. Cut it out and paste it in a note book and as changes of address are made in these columns make a change in your note book. Get the habit of writing to the old bunch, and when you receive an answer write a notice giving address and any interesting facts and send it to Ed Shotliff for publication in this column. You like to read this column; give us a little help.

John B. Klos, Spooner, Wis.

Ed K. Myers, R. F. D. No. 1, Indiana, Pa.

Raymond F. Rose, Woodsfield, O.

John S. Earnhart, Granite Quarry, N. C.

Edw. M. Otto, 3022 W. Franklin St., Philadelphia, Pa.

V. Romanow, 1647 North Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Henry Fromm, Hortonville, N. Y.

A. J. McDonald, 14 Maple St., Ayer, Mass.

Geo. E. Rayborn, Portsmouth, O.

D. A. Adelman, 30 Ridgewood Ave., Newark, N. J.

J. J. Blake, R. F. D. No. 3, Sacramento, Calif.

W. G. Blacksten, Battle Creek, Mich.

Adolph Bjorge, Underwood, Minn.

Ed P. Bloss, 114 Lockwood Ave., New Rochelle, N. Y.

Chas. E. Bryant, Wafford, Ky.

J. L. Daly, 9715 Glenwood Road, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Wm. P. Devries, Marion, N. D.

Jack Fishberg, 73 East 1st St., New York, N. Y.

L. D. Gaylord, West Dunne Ave., Morgan Hill, Calif.

We have just recently heard that some of the men have received their copy of the photo of "what was left of the original train" taken at Brest just before we sailed for home. Here's hoping everybody gets his—and then what will we have to growl about?

Ralph Henshaw, junior at Princeton this year, writes that he has just received a letter from Phil Branger. Phil is now in Bordeaux selling autos for an American concern in that city. He hopes to return to the States in the spring. Phil says that they are paying 12 francs per dozen for eggs nowadays. Can you beat it?

Fred Warye, who with two other A. E. F. men are running the Star Garage, West Liberty, Ohio, reports booming business. Warye is not married yet—but prepare yourselves for the surprise.

George Robison and Newt Halder send greetings to all members of the train. George lives at Ely, Nev., and he says strikes are favorite pastimes down his way—silver strike at Arrowhead 120 miles west of Ely, gas and oil at Illipali, 30 miles south—but his soft drinks parlor hasn't been affected in the least. Newt is running a gasoline hoist at Cherry Creek, about 40 miles north of Ely.

SIFTING HER MUSIC.

At a stage rehearsal the principal lady came on the stage dressed in walking-out costume and began to sing her song. "My dear," cried the manager, "you are surely not going to sing with you veil on?" "Of course I am," she replied. "I want to hurry off as soon as I have finished. I have to meet a friend." "But singing with a veil on!" expostulated the manager. "Well, well," he added in a resigned tone, "I can't help it if you want to strain your voice!"—Atlanta Constitution.

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You will get a better meal for less money at our Cafe.

Best of service, and the price is not exorbitant.

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Common Old Itch Breaking Out Again

On first suspicion of itch or ringworm apply Bracy's Germ Destroyer sparingly on parts affected once each day. It will destroy the parasite in a few applications. Also recommended for scalp sores, dandruff, germ, etc.; 50c and $1.00 jars. If your druggist hasn't it in stock, mail orders direct to us. Respectfully,

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Open All Night.

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Opposite Union Station
Open All Night.

1919 History of Fourth Infantry

The following letter gives a resume of the history of the Fourth Infantry for the year 1919:

Headquarters Fourth Infantry,
Camp Pike, Ark.,
January 7, 1920.

From Commanding Officer Fourth Infantry to the Adjutant General of the Army:

Subject, "Regimental History, From January 1, 1919, to December 31, 1919."

On January 1, 1919, the Fourth Infantry was located in Germany, as follows:

Regimental Headquarters, Special Units, Hdq. Co., Supply Co., M. G. Co., Med. Dept., and 1st Battalion, composed of Cos. A, B, C and D, Plaidt Germany.

Second Battalion, composed of Cos. E, F, G and H, Saffig, Germany.

Third Battalion, composed of Cos I, K, L and M, Meisenheim, Germany

Col. G. A. Herbst was in command of the regiment.

As there was considerable snow during the month of January the men spent more time in classwork than on the drill field.

The men learned not only the different parts of their guns but how to use them.

The battalions had field demonstrations on January 6,the enemy having crossed the Rhine river (according to supposition) and attacked our forces from Coblenz to Andernach. Of course, the supposed enemy attack was repulsed.

Each week there were battalion parades and at least one regimental parade.

The month of February was a busy month, starting with a Third Division terrain exercise on February 3rd, in which the Fourth was represented During the entire month classes in infantry drill regulations were conducted for officers and non-commissioned officers.

There were regimental and battalion field maneuvers held each week

While some firing on the range was conducted in February, the intensive work began in March as winter was about over and weather conditions therefore more favorable Much more time was given to parades, both regimental and battalion.

On March 15, 1919, the Fifth brigade had its practice review in preparation for the division review Monday, March 17th, at which time Gen. John J. Pershing reviewed the entire Division and congratulated all units on their work in the war. At this time fourteen men of the Fourth Infantry were decorated.

During the month of April much of the time was given to instruction in musketry and firing, the qualification course both for instruction and record. The companies were devoting considerable time each week to company problems on terrain.

On May 3rd on the drill field in Plaidt Gen. Robert L.Howze decorated the colors of the Fourth Infantry, presenting five ribbons for the five engagements in which the regiment participated in the war.

On June 11th there was a demonstration by special gas troops at Wehr, Germany, where the Third Division rifle range was located. This was participated in by all units of the Division.

On June 19th the Fourth Infantry, with other units of the Division, marched across the Rhine river prepared to attack the German forces if they did not signify their intention of signing the peace pact. The entire Regiment bivouaced east of Kalengers, Germany. The return to the ol darea was made on June 26, 1919.

During the month of July an invitation competition meet for small arms was held at the Wehr rifle range of the Third Division.

Invitations were sent to all units in the American E. F. Two units of the Fourth Infantry carried off the honors, a platoon from the Machine Gun Company winning first place over all competitors as did also a platoon of Headquarters Company, in the 37 mm competition. This meet was said to be one of the most successful ever held.

On the 27th of July the Regiment was turned over to the S. O. S. and preparations made for early departure for the United States.

On August 1, 1919, Col. G. A. Herbst was relieved from command of the Fourth Infantry and Lt. Col. S. B. Philpot took command.

From the 1st of August until the 8th preparations for moving were made and the regiment entrained on the 8th of August for Brest, France, arriving there on the 11th and 12th. Different units of the Fourth Infantry sailed on the following ships: U. S. S. Kaiserin Augusta Victoria, U. S. S. Huron, and U. S. S. Henderson. The regiment arrived at Hoboken, N. J., between the 22nd and 25th of August. After the demobilization of a large part of the Regiment during the next two or three days, the orders came to entrain for Camp Pike, Ark., the regiment arriving at that place from the 23rd to the 30th of August.

The month of September was spent in reorganization of the Regiment and some drill.

On October 2nd a detachment of seven officers and 86 enlisted men entrained for Elaine, Ark., to take control during the trouble between whites and blacks at that place. A detachment of four officers and 40 ment was sent to Helena, Ark., for the same purpose. Both detachments returned to Camp Pike on October 10th.

The last two months of this year were spent with the ordinary routine of Camp work.

On December 3rd, 1919, Lt. Col. R. W. Boughton took command of the Regiment, relieving Lt. Col. S. B. Philpot.

On December 21, 1919, Lt. Col. G. M. Allen took command of the Regiment, relieving Lt. Col. R. W. Boughton.

Strength of the Fourth Infantry: On January 1, 1919, there were in the Regiment the following number: Officers, 114; enlisted men, 3,639.

On December 31, 1919, there were the following number in the regiment: Officers, 39; enlisted men, 326.

Citations: Under General Orders No. 22, July 8, 1919, there were the following citations announced: Officers receiving citations, 26; enlisted men, 135.

PRIVATE DANCING
Taught by
MISSES RUMBOUGH
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Gaines and Markham Sts.
Little Rock

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A deposit will hold them until pay day.
Camp Exchange Tailors
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In Camp Opposite Camp Pike Depot

Scott-Mayer
Commission Company
Little Rock and Hot Springs, Ark.

Max Mayer, President — J. B. Stone, Vice President
Claude Sharpe, Vice Pres. — S. P. Scott, Secy.-Treas.

We maintain a special service for Camp Pike, which consists of securing whatever you may want, and look after your needs through our agent, Mr. Brizzolara, who gives his special attention to your wants and will gladly see that your orders are filled both promptly and correctly.

OUR MERCHANDISE AND SERVICE
WARRANTS YOUR PATRONAGE

Personals

Mrs. Edmond Curtis Wood announces the marriage of her daughter, Katherine Warner Wood to Mr. Arthur Lafayette Yarbrough on Monday, December 29, 1919, at Christ Church, Stratford, Conn. Miss Wood did Y. M. C. A. work overseas, and was attached to the Second and Third Battalions, Seventh Infantry, after the arrival of the Third Division in Germany. Yarbrough was a second lieutenant in the field artillery and served with the First Division.

Sherman N. Frazier, formerly with the Fifth Field Signal Battalion, is now a student in Ohio State University. His address is 31 Sixth Avenue, Columbus, Ohio.

Capt. C. J. Dodge, formerly of the Fourth Infantry, is now military attache to the American Armenian Commission and is stationed in Constantinople, Turkey.

Pvt. Domenick Aracco would like to hear from Pvt. Buch, and from all of Co. F., Third Ammunition Train. His address is 162 West Fourth St., New York City.

Walter Kaufman, formerly corporal in Company M, Fourth Infantry, would like to hear from some of his old comrades in that company. His address is 1302 Chelton Ave., Oak Lane, Philadelphia.

Thomas A. Simmons, formerly a cook in the Tenth Field Artillery, is back at his old stand in the Roy Cafe, Douglas, Arizona. He sends his best regards to all the boys.

John R. Standiford, formerly of the 18th F. A., writes that he has received his picture of the Third F. A. Brigade and that it is a splendid photo.

Henry C. Fuller, 100 Franklin St., New Britain, Conn., would like to hear from John McCarthy, who used to be in the band section of the 76th F. A.

Frederick E. Stevens, 258 Lippincott St., Ontario, Canada, wants to hear from Lieut. Fred During, and any other former members of Company B, 30th Inf.

James Fulton, 839 Tunnelhill St., Gallitzin, Pa., would like to hear from some of the members of Battery C, 10th F. A., especially 1st Sgt. Sullivan.

C. F. Endley, Centerville, Ind., wants to know why the men of Company I, Seventh Infantry don't wake up and send some correspondence in for the paper. He would like to hear from some of the old bunch.

Fred W. Angell, formerly first sergeant of Headquarters Company, 10th F. A., gives his address now as 704 Lovejoy St., Portland, Ore.

A correspondent writes that Matthew Smith, formerly of Co. A, Sixth Engineers, is in Ward No. 71, Walter Reed Hospital, Washington, D. C. Smith has lost a leg. Bridgemen are asked to drop Smith a line, or if in or near Washington, to take a run out to the hospital.

George Fraser, 147 Oneida St., Milwaukee, sends his regards to the Sixth Engineers, but wants to know why Company F doesn't get a correspondent and send in some news.

A telegram has been received from the War Department of the provisional appointment by promotion of Lieutenant Harold N. Gilbert to the grade of First Lieutenant Infantry (Regular Army) with rank from October 1, 1919. First Lieutenant Gilbert joined the 30th Inf. on January 24, 1918, and was assigned to company "B". He was wounded in action July 15, 1918, during the Champagne-Marne Defensive.

Andy Vargo, formerly of Co. A, Fifth F. S. Bn., was with the Western Union in Chicago until recently, but went South to dodge the severe winter.

Sherman Fragill, formerly of the Fifth F. S. Bn., is attending the dental college at Ohio State University.

Chas. Long, formerly of Company B, Fifth F. S. Bn., is traveling, making Toledo his headquarters.

Ex-Captain Herbert S. Ragland, a former member of the 6th Engineers, is located at 500 Barton Ave., Richmond, Va., and is back at his business of contracting.

Ex-Captain Tom C. Allen, 6th Engineers, has been heard from and seems to have a longing for the outfit. He is building bridges again, but says they are quite different from those he constructed over the Somme River. He is constructing trusseis for the Erie Railroad. Address: 19 East Wood St., Youngstown, Ohio.

Garrett Peet, Guerre, Ind., a former member of Company B, 6th Engineers, paid the regiment a visit a few days ago looking for warmer weather than Chicago is putting out.

Mr. Ramen Ronquete, 1519 Thalia St., New Orleans, La., formerly of Company B, 8th M. G. Bn., wishes to be remembered to the officers and men of the division, and should any of them be in New Orleans during Mardi Gras week, don't forget to hunt him up.

M. Coyle Shea, sporting editor of the Memphis News Scimitar and former lieutenant of Batt. A 10th F. A. would like to hear from some of his old friends.

Bill Angle, formerly of the Fifth F. S. Bn., was last seen boarding a ship for Havana, Cuba, accompanied by Frank Downs, Vance Kelly and Doe White.

David Gelfand, an ex-member of Co. C, Fifth F. S. Bn., can usually be found around the club rooms of the Veterans of Foreign Wars in Detroit.

Sgt. Chas. J. Sweeney, formerly of Company L, 7th Inf., who was wounded on the Marne on July 18, 1918, is still in the hospital, but expects to get out in about five months. He is in Ward 65, Walter Reed Hospital, Washington, D. C.

Sgt. Buck O'Reilly, M. T. C. 52, Fort Bliss, Texas, would like to know the whereabouts of Sergeans Mazanike, Joseph Miller and Solkirk, formerly of Batt. E, 18th F. A.

John H. Saunders formerly of the Medical Department, 30th Inf., and now living at 2917 37th Ave., South Minneapolis, Minn., writes that he got married on January 12. He would like to hear from old comrades of Medical Department, 30th Inf.

Nicholas Rugan, 300 Vann St., Syracuse, N. Y., formerly of Company H, 30th Inf., is now out of the hospital and at his home. He would like to hear from Daniel Morrison, formerly of the same outfit.

Frank S. Kear, Minersville, Pa., is anxious to get in touch with J. H. Ray, whom he knew while a member of Ambulance Company 5.

FARLEY LAYS CLAIM TO WELTERWEIGHT TITLE

Takes Thirteenth Match Since Being Discharged When He Flops Paris Opponent.

Cal Farley, welterweight wrestling champion of the A. E. F., and formerly a member of the Sixth Engineers, won his thirteenth consecutive match since returning from overseas, when he defeated Walter O'Connor, Carroll, Iowa, in two straight falls, January 15, at Windom, Minn.

Farley won the first fall in 36 minutes with a crotch and arm lock; the second in 14 with a reverse crotch and half nelson.

It was a strenuous and stubbornly contested mat battle, and was witnessed by the largest crowd that ever gathered in that section for a match.

The match may have lacked many of the sensational head spins, bridges and so forth that the more hippodrome style of matches produce, but for those who like real wrestling it was a bout well worth going some distance to witness.

Farley was the better all the way. O'Connor was a trifle the stronger, and time after time by mere strength would break out of precarious positions, but Farley, showing much the greatest speed and a far better assortment of holds, was not to be denied, and finally secured a hold from which O'Connor, though he struggled desperatetly, could not escape.

The second fall came much more quickly. O'Connor was weakened from his numerous attempts to break loose during the first fall. Farley kept after O'Connor like a little tiger in the second fall, detetrmined to end the affair quickly, and after nearly getting in several times, soon clamped on a nelson and crotch. .

The two wrestled last April in the finals for the A. E. F. title at the Cirque de Paris, in Paris, the huge Y. M. C.. A. amphitheater where the A. .E. F. semi-finals in boxing and wrestling were staged. Farley won in 29 minutes.

Since getting out of the service O'Connor has been challenging Farley, being confident that he could reverse the outcome of the Paris match, but Farley, winner of thirteen matches with 25 straight falls, was much more fit than in the match which occurred last April in Paris.

Farley has won matches from the best welters in Minnesota, North and South Dakota, Iowa and Wisconsin, and claims the welterweight title of America.

He has had 28 matches in this town in the past four years, being beaten here by one welter, that being Walter Miller, formerly of St. Paul.

Farley is now attending college in Minneapolis, fitting himself for a business career.

BASKETBALL STANDINGS.

Sixth Engineers	8	1	.889
D. M. G. B.	7	1	.875
58th Infantry	7	1	.875
76th F. A.	7	2	.778
Military Police	5	4	.555
30th Infantry	4	4	.500
Fourth Infantry	4	5	.445
Headquarters	2	5	.285
18th F. A.	2	6	.250
Seventh Infantry	1	8	.111

THE CALL OF THE THIN, THIN RANKS

Well, I'm back; never mind how I did it, I told you I'd make it again;
I said the same thing when discharged, and the Captain called me insane.
Insane? Well, and granted; but listen, I'll pay for my past when it's due,
So if coming back home to the outfit's a sin, does it matter to you?

If you don't understand why I did it, that really is nothing to me;
The fact that I'm here is my pleasure, your pleasure'll be when you're free.
I'm starting another new period; you've only a few days to do,
And you're leaving the outfit forever, when this enlistment is through.

Just look at your old Division—it's name I suppose'll stay,
But with eight or nine to a company, why do you go away?
It can't be a lack of the spirit, for you and your pals went through,
And kept the Third going forward at times when men were few.

I know there's a lure in the civvies, and being your boss, and all,
But think of the name your pals died to build, and don't let it go to the wall.
Seven and eight to an outfit, drill, and guard, and fatigue;
I know—but remember the Argonne and see if these things look big!

We've needed men badly a few times, when we had objectives to take,
But the fellows gone west loved th Third with the rest, and we need men now for their sake.
Our record in war kept us going; and don't you suppose that you'd mind
If, with peace at our hand, we were forced to disband, and leave but a memory behind?

Insane, if you like you mayy call me, though it wearies me some, I admit;
I didn't do much in the face of the Dutch, so I'm trying to finish my bit;
And with your high-chested ribbon, to whom the Third owes its gain,
Would you like to know how you can help the Third now? Get another recruit—or remain.

WILFRED L.. RAND,
Co. K, 30th Infantry.

Generals Discuss Many Problems Confronting New American Army

Speaking of the seven-day conference of Divisional and Departmental commanders and the War Department staff recently conducted at Washington, General Edward M. Lewis, commander of the Third Division, made the following statement:

"The conference has been of very great interest and benefit in that it has given an insight into War Department policies and organization and the immense amount of work that has been done and is being done for the betterment of the service. We return to our stations, I am sure, with a more intelligent understanding of what is wanted of us and our commands and an augmented desire to carry out the policies explained to us.

"It has been the means of giving department and division commanders a clearer insight into the policies of the War Department; a better knowledge of the organization of the various divisions of the General Staff, departments and bureaus; by mutual exchange of ideas has been created a better understanding between the War Department, staff and line, and will enable all brances to work in harmony for a common purpose; a better understanding of the magnitude of the problems which confronted the War Department at the beginning of the World War—the manner in which these problems were solved—the mistakes that were made—the principles on which we could proceed in case of another great emergency."

The discussions at the conference covered a variety of subjects, ranging from the general plans to be followed out in keeping up the morale and spirit of the men in the army, to specific proposals regarding changes in the uniform.

One of the topics discussed, of course, was how to get the army up to required strength. In introducing this subject, the Secretary of War said:

"There are three ways to get men into the Army. First, to offer such pay as to compete with private employers, which plan takes away the inspiration of being a servant for the common cause and makes it merely a job. The second plan is by compulsory service. The third is to make the Army so attractive as to make the fathers and mothers of our country glad to see their sons in the Army."

The last of these was looked upon as the ideal, though from present indications it looks as though a combination of all three methods will be used. If the bill for universal service and the bill for a rise in pay pass, these, together with the attractions of the army educational system, will insure the filling of the ranks of the army up to the desired strength.

The need of publicity for the army was emphasized—not publicity of the nature of propaganda, but the mere setting of plain facts before the public. In spite of all that is being said about the army making a man stronger physically, a very large percentage of the public is altogether passive to these statements and plainly believes them untrue. It is just such passiveness as this that must be overcome.

In regard to the matter of housing conditions, Major General Lewas had a great deal to say, maintaining that inadequacy of quarters was just as much responsible for the large numbers of resignations by officers as is the lack of sufficient pay.

The discussion regarding the uniform dealt with the use of the blue uniform for dress, the adoption of the roll collar, and the wearing of the Sam Browne belt. Many were in favor of allowing the use of the blue uniform, especially those who still possess such uniforms, and some were in favor of allowing officers to wear civilian clothes when off duty. It was generally believed that the officers in the service should be given a chance to vote on the question of the roll collar. General Wood championed the move in favor of the Sam Browne belt, saying that if the olive drab uniform is to be retained for all occasions, officers should be allowed to wear the Sam Browne belt on the ground that it adds to the neatness of the uniform.

Albert N. Depew, commonly known as Gunner Depew, who served during the war with the French in the Foreign Legion, was recently killed in Arizona by Mexican bandits.

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EPITAPHIC LAMENT.

Beneath this sod
Lie Otis Summer,
His emergency brake
Was on the hummer.
—Detroit News.

HE WOULD DRINK A WOOD DRINK.

This grave holds the body
Of poor Michael McCall;
He drank a hot toddy
Made of wood alcohol.
—Cincinnati Enquirer.

AND AGAIN!

A honeymoon pair in a train
Kissed each other again and again;
And again and again,
And again and again,
And again, and again, and again!
—Blighty.

Officers Assigned to Third Division

The following officers, sixty-three in all, have been assigned to organizations in the Third Division since early in December.

Alfonte, William A.—Lt. Col., 30th Inf.
Allen, Gilbert M.—Lt. Col., 4th Inf.
Armistead, Carroll F.—Major, 38th Inf.
Bobrinck, Henry W.—Captain, 7th Inf.
Boughton, Roland W.—Lt. Col., 4th Inf.
Brawder, Wilbur F.—1st Lt., 7th Inf.
Brigham, Wesley C.—1st Lt., 5th F. S. Bn.
Butler, William O.—Major, 10th F. A.
Cavenee, Ray E.—1st Lt., 30th Inf.
Danforth, William J.—2nd Lt., 30th Inf.
Davis, Chester A.—Lt. Col., 30th Inf.
Dempewold, Herman C.—Captain, 4th Inf.
Dill, Macy L.—1st Lt., 9th M. G. Bn.
Elliott, Milton A.—Colonel, 30th Inf.
Engleman, Irving H.—Major, 4th Inf.
Force, James A.—Major, 76th F. A.
Forde, Mathias C.—1st Lt., 30th Inf.
Fortin, Joseph A.—Captain, 76th F. A.
Gimperling, Thomas N.—Lt. Col., 28th Inf.
Glover, Gary I.—1st Lt., 7th Inf.
Good, Lara P.—Captain, 7th Inf.
Gumm, Albert G.—Captain, 3rd San. Train.
Hadd, George A.—1st Lt., 3rd Amm. Train.
Halbert, Charles T.—1st Lt., 5th F. S. Bn.
Hall, Alex M.—Lt. Col., 7th Inf.
Hard, James H.—Captain, 30th Inf.
Haynie, Otis W.—Captain, 38th Inf.
Hazelrigg, William R.—1st Lt., 30th Inf.
Henry, Ray—Captain, 9th M. G. Bn.
Lawson, Lauren L.—Major, Hq. 3rd Div.
Leavitt, Halph H.—Lt. Col., 38th Inf.
Legate, John W.—Captain, 30th Inf.
Letellier, Uhnan V.—2nd Lt., 4th Inf.
Lovett, Ralph B.—Major, 38th Inf.
McClaughry, Athur A.—1st Lt., 30th Inf.
McCreary, Melvin J.—1st Lt., 10th F. A.
McKnight, John R.—Major, 3rd San. Train.
Maher, John E.—Captain, 76th F. A.
Mays, William L.—1st Lt., 7th Inf.
Monger, Arvil J.—2nd Lt., 4th Inf.
Morrison, Charles—Captain, 30th Inf.
Morrison, William L.—Captain, 38th Inf.
Pedley, Timothy A.—2nd Lt., 30th Inf.
Peyton, Ephraim G.—Colonel, 38th Inf.
Powers, Thomas J.—Major, 4th Inf.
Rittenhouse, Basil N.—Captain, 4th Inf.
Roach, James W.—1st Lt., 9th M. G. Bn.
Rumbough, William S.—1st Lt., 5th F. S. Bn.
Rycroft, Jack E.—2nd Lt., 4th Inf.
Selby, John B.—2nd Lt., 30th Inf.
Stedje, Jess E.—Captain, 4th Inf.
Sturdevant, Charles L.—Colonel, 6th Eng.
Stutesman, John H.—Lt. Col., 5th F. S. Bn.
Thornton, James W.—Major, 38th Inf.
Trainor, Owen J.—Captain, 30th Inf.
Turrentine, Percy W.—Captain, 7th Inf.
Twyman, Wilford—Lieut. Col. 38th Inf.
Van Ornum, Thurwood—Captain, 38th Inf.
Varnell, James S.—1st Lt., 7th Inf.
Vesey, Robert H.—1st Lt., 8th M. G. Bn.
Vestal, Van Rensellar—1st Lt., 10th F. A.
Watkins, Elliott— 2nd Lt., 9th M. G. Bn.
Worsham, Ludson D.—Major, 6th Eng.

CHILDREN ARE INTERESTED IN ESSAY CONTEST

Thousands of Prizes Are Being Offered Over the Country to Winners in School, City or State.

"What are the benefits of an enlistment in the U. S. Army?"

That is a question that ambitious children all over the country are thinking about today, since the War Department inaugurated the plan of offering prizes to pupils in the schools of the country who write the best essays on this subject.

Pupils in all schools of the country, except oclleges and universities, are eligible to compete. The essays may reach the length of 400 words, and must be written by February 20.

As soon as they are finished they are to be handed to the superintendent or principal of the school which the pupil attends, who will appoint a board of three judges to select the best essay from that school. When the best essay has been chosen the principal will send it, not later than February 27, 1920, to the army recruiting station in that district.

The district recruiting officers will appoint a board of three judges to pass on the essays sent in by the school principals. When one has been picked out as the best from all the district, it will be forwarded to Washington as the best essay from that district.

The best essays from the other fifty-five recruiting districts will also arrive in Washington, and on April 19, 1920, a board of judges consisting of Gen. Peyton C. March, Secretary of War Baker, and Gen. John J. Pershing will pick the three best essays in the whole nation.

On May 5, 1920, the three boys or girls whose essays were judged best in the entire United States will be taken to Washington, D. C., each with a parent or guardian, all their expenses will be paid on the trip, and they will be presented with medals by Secretary Baker himself.

A gold medal suitably engraved will be given to the winner of the first prize, a silver medal to the winner of the second prize, and a bronze medal to the third. In addition, three beautiful cups, suitably engraved, will be presented, to be carried back home by the children as prizes for the schools they attend.

Thousands of other prizes will be awarded throughout the country by cities, States, and all kinds of business concerns. Some of these prizes will go to the winners in particular schools, or the winners in particular cities or States.

In the city of Little Rock the list of prizes donated to date to be given to the winners in the city and in Arkansas include two silver loving cups, a gold watch, eight gold medals, ten dollars in cash, two large photos, a ten-dollar doll, and a prize of eight box seats at the theater.

BACK IN THE GARDEN.

"I'm hungry," Eve heard Adam shout,
"So hungry that it hurts!"
Then Eve made him a salad out
Of one of her new skirts.
—Cincinnati Enquirer.

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